

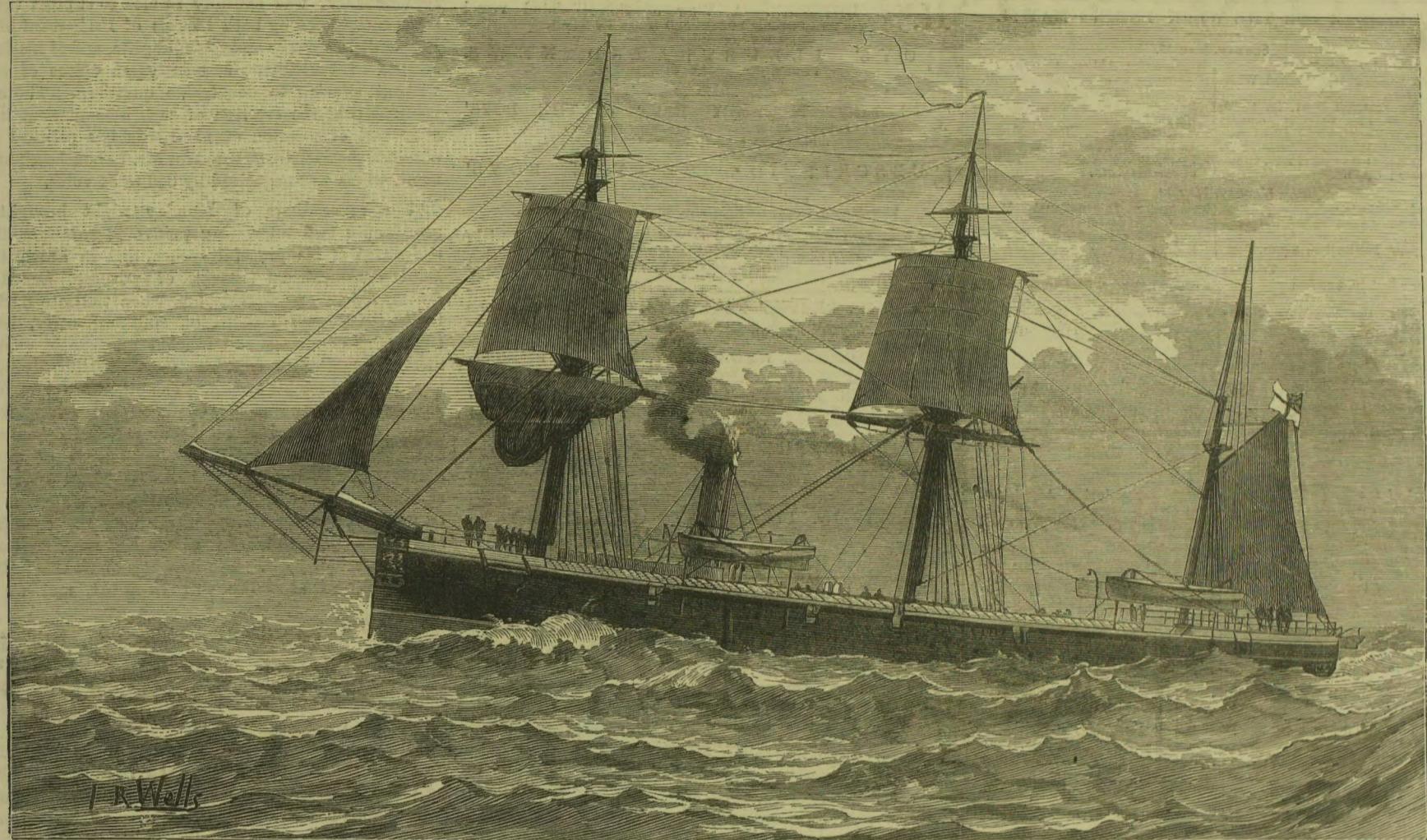
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2191.—VOL. LXXVIII.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1881.

WITH
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
BY POST, 6½D.



H.M.S. DOTEREL, LATELY BLOWN UP IN THE STRAIT OF MAGELLAN.—SEE PAGE 474.



CONSECRATING THE MEMORIAL CHAPEL ON THE SPOT WHERE THE LATE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA WAS KILLED.—SEE PAGE 474.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst., at 17, Clanricarde Gardens, Hyde Park, Mrs. Eustace Meredyth Martin, of a son.

On March 25, at Valparaiso, the wife of F. W. McLaughlin, of a son.

On March 3, at St. Mary's Cottage, Parnell, the wife of W. Tomlinson, F.R.A.S., of the Auckland College and Grammar School, of a son.

On the 4th inst., at Frankfort-on-Maine, the wife of W. H. Lindley, C.E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 3rd inst., at Stuttgart, Count Rudolf Adelmann von Adelmanns-felden, of Schloss Hohenstadt, Wurtemberg, to Agnes Clara Selina, only daughter of Count and Countess Wilhelm von Zeppelin, and granddaughter of Lady Mabella Knox and the late Hon. John H. Knox.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at 53, Mare-street, Hackney, Selina Elizabeth, wife of Robert Jesse Chillingworth, citizen, and blacksmith, in her 41st year.

On the 8th inst., at Florence, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Digby Murray, Bart., of Blackbarony.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 21.

SUNDAY, MAY 15.

Fourth Sunday after Easter. Scotch Quarter Day (termed Whit-Sunday). Morning Lessons: Deut. iv. 1-23, John iv. 31. Evening Lessons: Deut. 23-41, or v.; 1 Tim. iv. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. F. Kitto; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m.

MONDAY, MAY 16.

Victoria Institute, anniversary, 8 p.m. (address by Lord O'Neill, the president). Surveyors' Institution, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, MAY 17.

Humane Society, 3.30 p.m. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on the Non-Metallic Elements). Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dean Cowie on Geometry); and on the 18th, 19th, and 20th. Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Torpedo Boats and Light Yachts for High Steam Navigation). Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m. Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18.

Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, St. Paul's, 3.30 p.m., Rev. Dr. Butler; dinner at Merchant Taylors' Hall, 6.30 p.m. Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m. Bankers' Institute, 6 p.m. (Sir Richard Temple on Monetary Practice of the Natives of India; afterwards, the annual meeting). Dental Surgery Association, 8.30 p.m. Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. R. H. Curtis on Anemometers; Hon. Rollo Russell on Water-sprouts at Cannes, &c.). Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. Siemens on the Electric Railway).

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Magnetism). Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Messrs. L. T. Wright and C. V. Pisani). Royal Society, 4.30 p.m. Historical Society, 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 20.

Moon's last quarter, 3.7 p.m. Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m. United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Vice-Admiral G. G. Randolph on the Group of Three and of Two in Naval Tactics). Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m. Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Walter H. Pollock on Shakespeare Criticism, 9 p.m.). Philological Society, anniversary, 8 p.m. (annual address by the president, Mr. A. J. Ellis).

SATURDAY, MAY 21.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor C. E. Turner on the Great Modern Writers of Russia—Poushkin). YORKSHIRE FINE-ART and INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION, YORK.

NOW OPEN,

THE SUMMER EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,

and the

PRINCE OF WALES'

MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF INDIAN PRESENTS.

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INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES by BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTISTS, including Professor Leopold Carl Müller's picture, "An Encampment Outside Cairo," now Open at ARTHUR TOOTH and SONS' Gallery, 5, Haymarket. Admission, One Shilling.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all other Great Pictures.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION now OPEN, at the SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERIES, Pall-mall East, from Nine to Six daily. Admission, One Shilling. THOMAS ROBERTS, Secretary.

ROSA BONHEUR'S celebrated PICTURES, ON THE ALERT, and A FORAGING PARTY, which gained for the artist the Cross of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, at the Antwerp Academy, 1879. Also, the complete engraved works of Rosa Bonheur, including the well-known "Horse Fair," now on Exhibition at L. H. LEFÈVRE'S GALLERY, 1a, King-street, St. James's, S.W. Admission, One Shilling. Ten to Five.

HERBERT EXHIBITION.—THE JUDGMENT OF DANIEL, painted for the House of Lords, and other Works, by J. R. HERBERT, R.A., now on view at the HANOVER GALLERY, 47, New Bond-street. Admission, One Shilling. From 9.30 to Six.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. On MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, MAY 16, 18, and 20, at Eight o'clock, OTHELLO—Othello, Mr. Booth; Iago, Mr. Irving; Desdemona, Miss Ellen Terry. On TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, MAY 17, 19, and 21, at 7.45, THE CUP and THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM—Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry.

THE LLO.—MORNING PERFORMANCES.—TWO SPECIAL MORNING PERFORMANCES of OTHELLO will be given, on SATURDAY, MAY 21, and SATURDAY, MAY 28, at Two o'clock. On Saturday, May 21, Mr. Irving will appear as Othello, and Mr. Edwin Booth as Iago; and on Saturday, May 28, Mr. Edwin Booth will appear as Othello, and Mr. Irving as Iago; Desdemona, Miss Ellen Terry. Seats can now be booked for these Special Performances. LYCEUM.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. MANY HAPPY RETURNS, by Gilbert A'Beckett and Clement Scott; Music by Lionel Benson. A Musical Sketch, OUR INSTITUTE, by Mr. Corney Graine; and ALL AT SEA, by Arthur Law. Music by Corney Graine. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight: Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s., 5s., 10s. Seats can now be booked for these Special Performances. LYCEUM.

THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS,
A NEW JOURNAL FOR THE YOUNG.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS issued the first Illustrated Weekly Newspaper for Boys, price ONE PENNY, on Wednesday, April 6, 1881. THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS is a Journal full of Entertainment and Information for Youth; and, at the same time, a Paper which Parents can with confidence place in the hands of their Children.

CAPTAIN MAYNE REID'S "LOST MOUNTAIN." A New Romance in the best style of this famous Author, commenced in THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS for April 6.

THE LOST MOUNTAIN. Captain MAYNE REID'S New Romance is the Best Story for Boys now being published.

"SQUEE BIFFEN" LANDS ON A DESERT ISLAND FROM A BALLOON in No. 6 of THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS, May 11.

CAPTAIN WEBB.—A lifelike Portrait and a Memoir of this famous Channel Swimmer appears in THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS for May 11.

H. M. S. DOTEREL.—A View of this ill-fated vessel appears in THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS for May 11.

BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. One Penny; post-free, 1d.

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MR. SIMS REEVES' FAREWELL ORATORIOS at the ROYAL ALBERT HALL, under the special patronage of HER MAJESTY the QUEEN and all the members of the Royal Family.

THIRD CONCERT, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, at Eight. Handel's

ISRAEL IN EGYPT.—Artists: Madame LEMMENS-SHERRINGTON, Miss DE FONBLANQUE, Madame PATEY, Mr. EDWARD LLOYD, Mr. SANTLEY, Signor FOLI. Mr. SIMS REEVES, and the

ROYAL ALBERT HALL CHORAL SOCIETY.—Orchestra and Chorus 1000. Organist, Dr. Steiner. Conductor, Mr. Barnby. Prices: Stalls, 1s.; Arena, 10s. 6d. and 7s.; Balcony, 6s. and 4s. Admission, One Shilling. Tickets of the usual Agents; Austin's Office, St. James's Hall; and at the Royal Albert Hall.

NOTICE.—Mr. SIMS REEVES has the honour to announce that, as JEPHTHA cannot be included in the Series of FAREWELL ORATORIO PERFORMANCES, he will, in addition to the Tenor Music in ISRAEL IN EGYPT, give the Recit. and Air "Deeper and deeper still" and "Waltz her angel" on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, at the ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

RICHTER CONCERT.—MONDAY NEXT.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, MAY 16, at Eight.—Conductor, Hans Richter, of Vienna; Leader and Artistic Director, Herr H. Franke.

RICHTER CONCERT.—MONDAY NEXT, at Eight. Brahms' "Overture Academic," Liszt's "Mephisto Walzer," Wagner's "Diega Idyl," Schumann's Symphonic, C major (Op. 61). Conductor, Herr Hans Richter, of Vienna.

RICHTER CONCERT.—Hans Richter, Conductor. Tickets, 2s. 6d., 3s., 10s. 6d., 15s., at Messrs. Chappell and Co.'s; Mitchell's; Lucas, Weber, and Co.'s; Oliver's; A. Hay's; S. Hayes'; Austin's Ticket-office; and of Messrs. Schulz Curtius, 5, Vere-street, W.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—ST. JAMES'S HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—ON FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 20, at 7.30, Rossini's MOSES IN EGYPT, English version by Mr. A. Mathison. Principal Vocalists: Madame L. Sherrington, Middle Enequist, Madame Enriquez; Messrs. E. Lloyd, Cummings, W. Wells, Bridson, Hilton, and Santley. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s., and 2s. 6d., at Society's Offices, 7, John-street, Adelphi; Austin's, St. James's Hall; and Agents.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' NEW PROGRAMME, replete with musical gems, sparkling comicities, and humorous sketches, will be repeated until the end of the present month.

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FIFTY ARTISTS, including the Juvenile Choir, the Statuesque Dancers, and powerful Phalanx of Comedians.

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No fees.

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HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.

Entries close MAY 23. SHOW OPEN JUNE 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. Prize-Lists and Forms of Entry may be had on application to the Office, Barford-street, N.

By order, S. SIDNEY, Secretary and Manager.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1881.

On Monday afternoon the Conservative peers set at rest the controversy that has been carried on in the daily papers as to the choice of a leader in that Assembly. The meeting held at Lord Abergavenny's house was brief but conclusive. On the motion of the Duke of Richmond, seconded by Lord Cairns, the Marquis of Salisbury was unanimously selected to succeed the late Lord Beaconsfield in that exalted position. This decision was the more easy in consequence of the Duke's refusal to be nominated, and the support it received from Lord Carnarvon, who is once again formally identified with the party. For the present, apparently, the Opposition will be guided in each House by separate leaders acting in concert—two independent heads, with a common policy. It is an experiment, the wisdom of which will be tested by experience. The marked political characteristics of the deceased Conservative statesman will now be, as it were, separated. His vigour and boldness will find a representative in Lord Salisbury; his freedom from prejudice, patient waiting, and flexibility of tactics are better reflected in Sir Stafford Northcote. How these distinctive qualities of two independent chiefs can be so blended in action as to further the common interests of the party is a problem yet to be solved.

The difficulty is not decreased by the glimpse we get of Lord Beaconsfield's special aptitude—genius we might say—as a great leader in the speeches of Monday night. In supporting the proposal for a national monument to the veteran statesman in Westminster Abbey, Lords Granville and Lord Salisbury in the one House—the

latter making his débüt as a leader—and Mr. Gladstone and Sir Stafford Northcote in the other, were singularly happy and discriminating in their eulogiums. The several speeches were redolent of dignity, kindly feeling, and good taste. No more delicate task could fall to the lot of the Prime Minister, who had to justify to his supporters a somewhat unpalatable proposal, and to praise the qualities of a Minister whose policy he had so often severely condemned. In stately language and with generous warmth, Mr. Gladstone "acquitted himself," says a Conservative writer, "with a grace that must baffle the most captious of his critics," in a speech referred to by Sir Stafford Northcote as a monument to his departed colleague "higher and better than any that can be carved out of stone or marble." The motion, thus generously recommended, was skilfully framed to express the high sense entertained by both Houses of Parliament of Lord Beaconsfield's "rare and splendid gifts, and of his devoted labours in Parliament and in great offices of State," without allusion to debateable questions. Those who believed that the erection of such a monument implied some sort of sanction of his Lordship's political career absented themselves, or voted for Mr. Labouchere's amendment, which was negatived by 380 to 54 votes.

The proceedings of Monday night brought into prominence two interesting points. Lord Granville, in the course of his graceful speech, and in illustration of Lord Beaconsfield's tenacity of purpose, stated that during the late Afghan debate, when the late Earl, deaf to remonstrance, insisted on speaking early, he had swallowed one drug and inhaled another in quantities nicely calculated to free him from suffering during the time required for his speech. The other novel feature of Monday's debate was Mr. Gladstone's touching repudiation of the prevalent idea that political opponents in Parliament are actuated by sentiments of personal antipathy or hatred for one another. These were not, he said, the relations between himself and his great rival, on whose behalf he warmly disclaimed any such feeling as inconsistent with his Lordship's character for candour and high-mindedness. The influence of all this in tinging down political asperities will be great, and we hope abiding.

One of the most novel entertainments of this festive season was the banquet given on Saturday evening at the Mansion House to Dr. Moffat, the great African missionary, and to the representatives of the leading missionary societies. Our civic potentates, whose year of office is traditionally associated with profuse hospitality, cannot reasonably be denied the indulgence of their own special tastes. Sometimes it is men of letters, at another men of science, at a third dramatists and actors, who are in high favour at the Mansion House. Lord Mayor M'Arthur's not ignoble tendencies are in the direction of philanthropy and religion. A fortnight ago his Lordship did honour to the venerable Earl of Shaftesbury on completing his eightieth year. Last Saturday the patriarch of foreign missions occupied the place of honour; and the chief officials of the great societies, which directly or indirectly assist the work of evangelisation, were invited to meet Dr. Moffat at a stately entertainment given in the historical Egyptian Hall. Bishops, headed by the Primate; dignitaries of the Established Church; presidents of denominational communities, and Nonconformist divines of every degree; lay supporters of the societies now holding high festival; and missionaries from various parts of the world, sat side by side to partake of the Lord Mayor's prodigal repast, and enjoy unrestrained social intercourse. Many present who, like Dr. Moffat and his illustrious son-in-law, the late Dr. Livingstone, have led isolated lives, and endured with patient fortitude untold sufferings and hardships in the mission-field, must have been as bewildered at the scene of magnificence into which they were ushered last Saturday as they were cheered at this practical evidence of Christian unity. The good Archbishop of Canterbury was not less forward than his humbler ministerial brethren in recognising meritorious service in the mission-field, outside as well as within his own Church. When by such intercourse the points of agreement are found to be far more vital than the points of difference, the effect cannot but be beneficial. This is one of the happy tendencies of the age; and the present Lord Mayor must enjoy the satisfaction of feeling that he has done something to break down the barriers that keep apart earnest men who are working for common and noble objects.

The French campaign in Tunis has been materially advanced by the evacuation by the Khroumirs, without fighting, of the important position of Sidi Abdallah; by the occupation of Bizerta, a position outside the country occupied by these tribes; and by the advance of an infantry column within a short distance of the capital. While the idea of conquest or of a Protectorate is still vigorously disclaimed at Paris, the French Government insist upon exacting material guarantees from the Bey, which probably means his ultimate subjection to their authority. An army of 40,000 men and a fleet of ironclads cannot be needed to subdue a few border tribes; and their employment on the northern coast of Africa must involve more than "a military experiment," for it is being carried out without reference to the wishes of other European Powers. It seems to be a policy of adventure prosecuted with a view to secure French preponderance, to the exclusion of Italian and English interests, in the Regency, and probably with the connivance of Prince Bismarck. The ultimate outcome of this aggressive action has yet to be seen; but it is manifestly being entered upon with the unanimous approval of all sections of the French people, and with a vigour that implies a foregone conclusion.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I went, on Wednesday, the Fourth of May, to the annual festival, at Willis's Rooms, of the Royal Literary Fund. The American Minister, the Hon. James Russell Lowell, was in the chair. There was a large gathering; and I was glad to notice, among the usual assemblage of Peers, members of Parliament, dignified clerics, medical men, and publishers, a fair sprinkling of working men of letters. Professional literature was represented by Mr. Leslie Stephen, Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Edmund Yates, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, Mr. Fraser Rae, and a few others; but I should have liked to see a great many more "live authors" present. The Royal Literary Fund is a most admirable charity, generously, sagaciously, and delicately administered; and it is entitled to the support of every literary man. If he be a prosperous one, to help his less fortunate brethren, through the medium of this quietly beneficent institution, becomes a bounden duty.

Mr. James Russell Lowell made several speeches, full of tranquil humour and refined scholarship. His Excellency, it is true, fathomed on Swift a droll anecdote about a charity sermon, which anecdote, I believe, was first narrated in connection with the Rev. Rowland Hill; and again, from his interesting enumeration of American writers Mr. Lowell, oddly enough, omitted the names of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Edgar Allan Poe. Whether he mentioned Bret Harte, Mark Twain, and George W. Curtis I am not quite certain. I am rather deaf. Sir Garnet Wolseley made a capital speech, delivered with ringing emphasis; Mr. Justin McCarthy returned thanks with equal elegance and eloquence for English Literature; but the finest oratorical display of the evening was unquestionably that made by Lord Coleridge. It was splendidly polished and sonorous, in matter and in manner alike unimpeachable; and to listen to it was a rich literary treat.

One of the noble speakers at the top table, in responding to the toast of the House of Peers, quoted the names of Lords Bacon, Bolingbroke, Derby, Macaulay, Lytton, and Beaconsfield as exemplifying the close connection between literature and politics. The noble speaker might have added to his list Lord Shaftesbury of the "Characteristics," two Lord Strangfords—the translator of the Lusiad and the accomplished peer but lately among us: Lord Lyttelton, the historian; Lords Brougham, Campbell, Dorset, Roscommon, Stanhope, and Orford. For did not Horace Walpole die an Earl? Finally, the noble speaker might have known that there was never a "Lord" Bacon. There was a wonderful genius by the name of Sir Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam and Viscount St. Albans. Those who study with love and reverence his immortal works would blush to call him "Lord" Bacon. They speak of him as "Bacon," or as he, with simple dignity, was wont to speak of himself, "Francis of Verulam."

I am very sorry to learn that Sir William Gull has been compelled imperatively to prescribe a total surcease for the present from all literary and journalistic labour to Mr. Edwin Arnold, M.A., whose health, under a constant and exceptionally severe strain, has broken down. The wise physician has ordered his gifted patient away; and I sincerely hope that in a few weeks Mr. Arnold may be able to return with "a new lease of life," refreshed and invigorated by the complete rest which he should have taken long ago. I know what it is to work hard; and I have known what it is to break down—during seven months of bitter agony—and I can thus fully sympathise with over-worked and over-worried Mr. Arnold. But there is another reason why he has my ardent sympathy. We are altogether at opposite poles, intellectually speaking. I do not suppose we hold the same opinion on any one subject of human moment. I detest and abhor Mr. Arnold's political principles; and (metaphorically speaking) would willingly assist at his public execution, even to the extent (metaphorically) of pulling his legs after the bolt was drawn; but I have the highest admiration for his poetic genius, his vast and varied scholarship, his fervid eloquence, and his untiring industry; and I have the truest affection for him, personally, as a most kindly, amiable, upright, and pure-minded gentleman. When he gets well again I will continue to call for his consignment to the lowest depths of the Mamertine prisons, his deliverance into the hands of the Carnifex, and the ultimate exposure of his remains on the Gemonian steps.

My pen slipped last week when I wrote that the *Ladies' Gazette of Fashion* had been recently giving pictures of "Fashions for Artistic Folks." I should have said that it was the *Journal des Modes*, edited by Madame Marie Schild, which published such art-fashion plates; and in the number for May I find a very vigorous drawing of a lady in mediæval costume adapted to modern wear from a picture by Carlo Crivelli.

More than once I may have dwelt on the curious fact that all the fashion magazines, from "Le Follet" to "Myra," from "Sylvia" to Madame Schild, persist in pictorially informing you how French ladies dress their hair, but never enlighten English ladies as to the prevalent style of fashionable *coiffure* in England. Again, scarcely one of the fashion plate designers seems to be aware of the fact that English children at the present day wear, almost invariably, black or dark coloured stockings. In the fashion magazines we see only French children almost always in white stockings. How would it pay—I do not say with certainty that I have never asked the question before—to start a monthly magazine of English fashions, illustrated by Mr. Du Maurier, Mr. Tissot, and Mr. Marcus Stone, as anti-aesthetes; by Miss Kate Greenaway and Mr. Caldecott, as what I may call "Goody Two Shoes and John Gilpinites;" and by Mr. Walter Crane as a representative of aestheticism pure and simple? Mr. Coleman could scarcely be comprised in this bright band of artists. The lovely Greek maidens whom Mr. Coleman so deftly draws are, as a rule, too much addicted to the costume worn by Hans Breitmann's Mermaid to be of any practical use to the milliner or dress-maker.

To such a Magazine of English Fashions, leaving mere technical details of fabric to ladies, competent male writers might very advantageously contribute. Lest any of my lady readers, not being "behind the scenes," should indignantly protest against the supposition that a gentleman can know anything about a lady's dress, I may respectfully point out that the dresses of the famous Worth are all designed by men; that many years ago the Paris fashions were distinctly set in the "Parures" of Gavarni, and the "Propos de Femme" of Henri Valentin; and that at the present day we find the Hon. Lewis Wingfield designing the costumes for "Masks and Faces" at the Haymarket, Mr. Alfred Thompson planning the dresses for operas and ballet at the Alhambra, and Mr. E. W. Godwin making careful costume-drawings for Mr. Wills's "Juana" at the Court.

There closed on Friday, the 3rd inst., in St. Paul's-churchyard, a most interesting exhibition of needlework recently sent to the Editor of "The Girl's Own Paper" in competition for prizes, which will now be devoted to the use of the patients at the various London hospitals. Paintings—the well-abused Kyrle Society will be pleased to learn this—drawings, bedclothes, caps, crochet shawls, and sailor's bags were among the contents of "the Girl's Own Exhibition." Anything that does the slightest good to an hospital deserves support; and you have no need of the Charity Organisation Society as an intermediary before helping an infirmary.

A gentleman writes from the London Institution, Finsbury-circus, to tell me that he has recently come across an Italian dictionary, in two volumes, which bear on their covers an oval monogram with "Newstead Abbey" inscribed round the circumference, the interior being filled with the figure of a rampant lion (or unicorn) having a pennon, and at the base are the letters "T. W." Could these books have possibly any connection, asks my correspondent, with the poet Byron, who was an assiduous student of Italian literature?

I should be rather inclined, myself, to think that the "T. W." stood for the initials of the Colonel Wildman who was an occupant of Newstead Abbey for some years after the death of Lord Byron; but whether the volumes themselves ever belonged to the poet I am, of course, unable to say. But my correspondent, in his turn, puzzles me. Surely he should know the difference between a lion and a unicorn. But my perplexity diminishes when I find the bronze Dragon (which I have learned to love, which surmounts the Temple Bar Memorial) persistently called a Griffin. The Griffin in heraldry has the head and wings of an eagle and the body of a lion. The fabulous beast in Fleet-street has no hooked beak, but a most monstrous snout, a crested head, and a scaly body and forked tail. He is a Dragon. As Mr. Birch has represented him, so does he figure in the achievement of the City Arms on the titlepage of the *Citizen's Pocket Chronicle* for 1827, and thus from time immemorial have two Dragons served as supporters of the Civic arms. Yet everybody calls the Dragon a Griffin; and even worthy Mr. Bedford, who had so conspicuous a hand in raising him to his "bad eminence," speaks publicly of the bronze beast as a Griffin.

I read in the *Times* newspaper, in the report of Mr. Labouchere's speech on the Beaconsfield monument motion, the following remarkable statement:—"During the past twenty-five years there had been a vast number of Prime Ministers. Of these only five had received this sort of recognition from the country. The first was the Earl of Chatham; and the monument was specifically stated to be erected on account of great and signal services. . . . The next Prime Minister to whom the honour was granted was Mr. Pitt."

Now, remembering that Mr. Henry Labouchere, M.P., has a remarkably tenacious (and occasionally embarrassing) memory for dates; that the accuracy of the Parliamentary Reports in the *Leading Journal* are, as a rule, unimpeachable; and finally, ascertaining from "Cassell's Biographical Dictionary" that William Pitt the First, Earl of Chatham, died in 1778, and William Pitt the Second in 1806, I own that in reading this passage from Mr. Labouchere's speech I "stood prostrate with astonishment," as Lord Castlereagh put it. Can it be that the Senior member for Northampton said "one hundred and twenty-five years," and that the *Times* reporter left out the trifle of a century?

Or was it the printers? Ah, those printers! How much I owe them, these many years past, for so intelligently deciphering my crabbed handwriting; yet how many salt tears they have made me shed! The other day, in this column, treating of the different pronunciation of, at different periods, certain English words, I mentioned that Pope made "tea" rhyme with "obey" but that few people nowadays asked for a cup of "tay." You know the quotation; but there is no Concordance (that I am aware of) to Pope about "Great Anna, whom three realms obey," and who "did sometimes counsel take, and sometimes tea." The printers made my supposititious "tea" rhyme to Mr. Pope's "tay" instead of to "obey." I have had worse fortune than this elsewhere. The other day, in "another place," I noticed a very clever, perverse picture in the Grosvenor Gallery called "The Grey Sisters." The printer set it up, and it passed the printers' readers (most patient of Caxtonians) as "The Grey Whiskers," and it was only in the nick of time that I discovered the blunder and corrected it. This was a case in which the compositor only, and not the reader, was in fault, since it was quite possible (in these days of eccentric titles) that the picture in the Grosvenor should have been called "The Grey Whiskers."

That "Aristology; or, the Art of Dining," by "Original" Walker, freshly edited by Sir Henry Cole, to which I incidentally alluded last week, is worth reading and re-reading for the sake of the pithy, humorous, and sensible notes appended to it by the Editor. But the "Original's" gastronomic canons are, in the main, sadly out of date. In his

preface, Mr. Walker remarks that, according to the lexicons, the Greek for dinner is *Ariston*, and that, therefore, for the convenience of the terms, he calls the art of dining "Aristology," and those who study it "Aristologists." This is Attic, no doubt; but the modern Greek for dinner is *geuma* pronounced "gefma," and there is a greater difference between a Walkerian dinner and a modern one than there is between Classical and Romaic Greek.

For example, Mr. Walker prescribes the following bill of fare for a dinner at Lovegrove's (there is no Lovegrove now, no "Artichoke," and no "Brunswick!") at Blackwall. Clear turtle, followed by no other fish than whitebait, which is to be followed by no other meat but grouse, which are to be succeeded simply by apple fritters and jelly. With the turtle, of course, there will be punch; with the whitebait, champagne; and with the grouse, claret. The champagne, Mr. Walker tells us, is to "be particularly well iced," and he permits no other wines, "unless perchance a bottle or two of port." There were to be eight guests—"if particularly wanted." The "Original" has the grace to own in another chapter that perhaps the introduction of some flounders in "water zoutje" between the turtle and the whitebait would have been an improvement.

The Editor very sensibly points out that punch is too strong and tasteful with turtle soup thick or thin, and that it is barbarous and old-fashioned to drink it. "It impairs the sensibility of the palate for all wines afterwards." But what do you say to the whole *menu*, Miss Mary Hooper? I venture to think it from beginning to end Gothic, Ostrogothic, Anglo-Saxon, and barbarous. I am very fond of turtle; but, as a rule, ladies are not partial to it; and Frenchmen, although they will eat mock-turtle, cannot "abide" the real article, which they imagine to be a reptile. Other fish, besides whitebait, are indispensable at a Greenwich or Blackwall dinner; for "bait," crisply delicious as they are, have little flavour beyond that of fried batter; and, although flounder "zootje" is good, salmon "zootje" is better. Finally, just as grouse are coming in whitebait are going out. The "bottle or two of port" is too monstrous to be even discussed.

I am a poor, a very poor man; but I will willingly give a handsome reward—say a wooden spoon—to any one who can enlighten me as to the exact meaning of the following words, which I extract from an article in a daily paper on the performance of "Othello" at the Lyceum:—"Those who ridicule the pretensions of criticism when it differs, and who illustrate its absurdity by every want of harmony, will compel the playgoer to pin his faith to one Iago or the other." Of what is the absurdity to be illustrated by "every want of harmony"? Is criticism "when it differs" normally absurd? Want of harmony with what? Please enlighten me.

Most educated Londoners are aware that Mr. Hubert Herkomer, A.R.A., has designed a colossal poster as an advertisement for a "Magazine of Art," and that the ambitious artist aims at nothing less than a reform of all the pictorial *graffiti* which adorn or disfigure the hoardings of the London streets. But Mr. Herkomer should restrain his vaulting ambition. I have seen his poster. It is a very beautiful design, and is admirably suited to its purpose of promulgating the publicity of an Art-Magazine; but to bring High Art into requisition for the purpose of advertising such commodities as pickles, fish sauce, mustard, patent starch, sewing-machines, cigarettes, whisky, and burglar-proof safes would bring Art into contempt. I grant that the Herkomerian poster would do very well for a Horse or a Fat Cattle Show, and for theatrical purposes.

"Atlas," in the *World*, commenting on Mr. Herkomer's poster, observes: "If advertisers want real art combined with striking effect, I should advise them to consult my old friend Mr. William Beverly. He is one of the very few who could turn out a thing of this kind in a satisfactory manner." My dear "Atlas," why will you write such nonsense? Mr. William Beverly (I have known him these five-and-thirty years, and may his shadow never be less!) is a most admirable landscape, marine, and decorative artist. But he is not a draughtsman, either of the human figure or of animals; and the portrayal of men, women, and children of every degree, and of animals of every kind, is required in posters. Very few scene-painters can draw or have ever drawn the human figure with proficiency. It is not their vocation, "Atlas."

In the same number of *The World* I note some very beautiful stanzas, suggested for the "Vida es Sueño" of Calderon, signed "F. I. S." They are full of harmony and tenderness. I would that Mr. Frank Ives Scudamore (if he be F. I. S.) would favour his admirers with an imitation in English verse of Juan de la Encina's enchanting poem, beginning—

Mas vale trocar
Placer por dolores
Que estar sin Amores;

or the equally fascinating "Vaqueria de la Finijosa" of the Marquis de Santillana. I suppose that in no language having a recognised literature is there a more essentially and entirely harmonious piece of lyric beauty than this verse in the "Vaqueria"—

En un verde prado
De rosas y flores,
Guardando ganado,
Con otros pastores,
La vi tan ferrosa
Que apenas creyera,
Que fuese Vaqueria
De la Finijosa.

I do not scruple to quote the Castilian, because the beauty of the diction is so simple and so direct that its meaning, I should say, will be at once gathered by all who know not only a little Spanish, but a little Latin, a little Italian, or a little French.

A large batch of letters touching the proper pronunciation of the Christian name "Ralph." When I have read the Keighley letter, seventeen octavo pages long, I will return to Ralph.

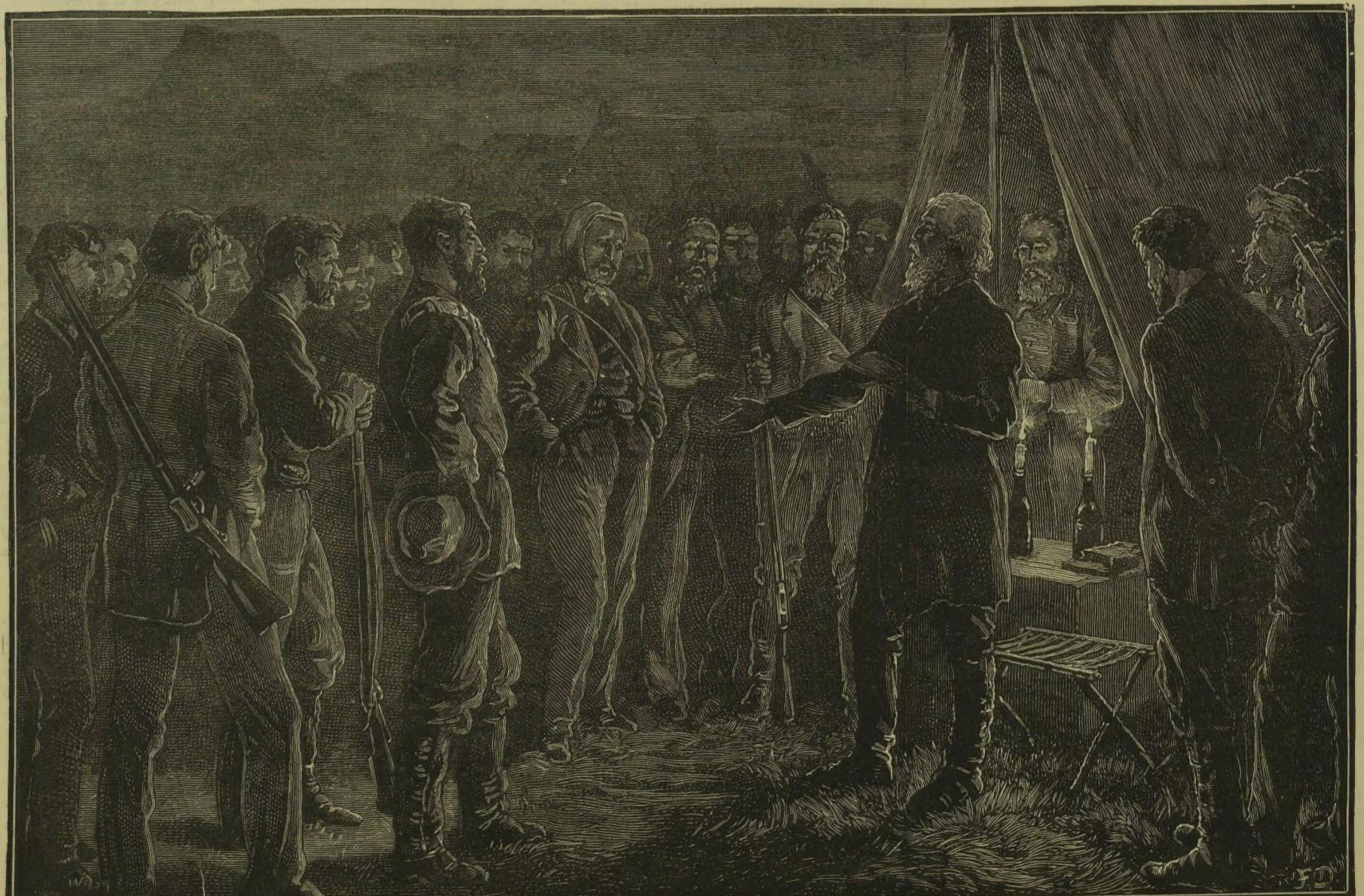
G. A. S.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



Swart Dirk Uys. Lieut. Hamilton. Major Clark. Major Fraser. Captain Cropper. Captain Roberts. Commandant Smidt.
Mr. S. Paul Kruger. Mr. J. P. Joubert. President Brand (writing). General Sir Evelyn Wood.

SIGNING THE TERMS OF PEACE WITH THE BOERS AT O'NEIL'S FARM, NEAR PROSPECT HILL CAMP, MARCH 21.



THANKSGIVING SERVICE IN THE BOER CAMP AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.



THE TRANSVAAL WAR: GENERAL SIR GEORGE COLLEY AT THE BATTLE OF MAJUBA MOUNTAIN JUST BEFORE HE WAS KILLED.
FROM NOTES SUPPLIED BY OFFICERS PRESENT TO OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

Our Special Artist in the British Camp, Mr. Melton Prior, with the assistance of several officers who were present at the fight of Sunday, Feb. 27, on the summit of Majuba Mountain, where General Sir George Pomeroy Colley was killed, has furnished a large drawing which supplies the Engraving, four times the size of this page, that is presented as an Extra Supplement this week. He sends us another Sketch of Sir George Colley as he appeared during the conflict, a few minutes before his death, and a number of Illustrations of the scenes that took place three weeks afterwards, upon the signing of the terms of peace by General Sir Evelyn Wood, and the proclamation of this fact in the Camp of the Boers at Laing's Neck.

The official account of the disastrous action of Feb. 27 was published in the *London Gazette* of last week. It consists of a report from Major T. Fraser, R.E., the senior officer surviving, with inclosed reports from Sub-Lieutenant Augustus Scott, R.N., of the Naval Brigade, and Dr. Edward Mahon, Naval Surgeon. Their narratives are accompanied with several lithographed drawings; outline perspective views of the approach to Laing's Neck from the camp at Prospect Hill, with Majuba Mountain to the left hand; a plan, in relief, of the whole of that ground, on the scale of two inches to the mile, drawn by Lieutenant Brotherton, R.E., and Major Fraser; a rough sketch plan of the summit of Majuba Mountain, done by Lieutenant Hamilton, of the 92nd Regiment, while in hospital after his wound; and Major Fraser's complete and finished plan, which is on the scale of an inch to fifty yards in

the official publication, but which has been reduced for this Number of our Journal.

We refer to Major Fraser's plan of the "Top of Majuba," with the place marked "H," at the foot of the ascent, and the different parts of the summit, distinguished by numbers from 1 to 12, which are mentioned in his narrative. It should be remembered that the whole force consisted of about 560 men, composed of three companies, 180 men, of the 92nd Highlanders, under Major Hay; two companies, 140 men, of the 3rd battalion of the 60th Rifles, under Captain Smith; two companies, 170 men, of the 58th Regiment, under Captain Morris, and 64 of the Naval Brigade, under Commander Francis Romilly, R.N. They left the Mount Prospect Camp at ten o'clock on the Saturday night, reached the foot of the mountain at half-past one in the morning, and had a most

fatiguing climb to the summit. We now quote Major Fraser's report, desiring the reader to follow the references to the numbered spots on the accompanying engraved Plan:—

"The guides were doubtful of the way, but we went straight up along a stone-covered ridge from 'H' to (1). (See sketch of hill top.) I reached (1) at 3.40 a.m., found hill unoccupied, and took steps to extend the 58th towards (2), to make way for the column.

On the General's arrival, immediately afterwards, Colonel Stewart and myself were sent down to hurry up the column. The men, heavily weighted as they were, had made extraordinary efforts to reach the top, and were extremely exhausted. On our return they were extended all round the brow, showing on the sky line.

The Boers were entirely ignorant of our movements. General Colley forbade firing on some of them below us, but some shots were fired without orders at about 5.45 a.m. Sixteen men were posted at "H," and a few at (5). The General now organised the defence as follows:—

To the 92nd was assigned the whole brow from (6) by (5), round to between (4) and (3). One company extended, the other in reserve in rear of the ridge (7), (9). One company of the 58th was ordered to hold the brow from (3) by (2) to (1), the other company in reserve with the 92nd. The sailors extended from (1) to (10), keeping a small reserve with the others. The General thought the troops were too exhausted for any systematic intrenchment, but the extended men made cover of stones and turf, and two wells were dug where shown.

We looked down upon the whole position of Laing's Neck, and saw three large Boer wagon laagers in rear of it,

at 2000 to 3000 yards to north-west; and a fourth about 1500 yards to west of us.

Shortly after six a.m., the Boers began a desultory fire. They spanned their oxen in laagers, and stood ready to go. At the same time, reinforcements, mounted and on foot, kept coming up. We counted 160 men in one party alone. These all worked up skilfully under cover till within 600 yards from the brow, and then kept up a rapid fire on us. Our men fired very slowly and steadily, to save ammunition.

About 10.15 a.m., Colonel Stewart and I went with the General to (11), where Commander Romilly stood, to arrange to start the sailors on an intrenchment at (1). Commander Romilly was shot between us by men from below, firing from the south-west. Finding the ground so exposed, the General did not give the order to intrench.

The fire somewhat slackened till 11.30 a.m. By this time the Boers had advanced up the steep slopes, which were unseen from our shooting line. They were massed under cover, and then moved up rapidly. Some fifteen or twenty of our men were now sent up the rocky peak (6) on our extreme left, and a few sailors were sent to (1) to guard our rear there. Colonel Stewart and myself and others took the rest of the reserves and reinforced the shooting line about twelve noon; but not finding room for these supports, whence they could shoot down the brow, we withdrew and posted them on a second ridge (7, 4) about 12.15 to 12.30 p.m.

The sailors at (1) now came running down, saying they were attacked from the east. We sent them back to do the best they could. As the Boers closed General Colley was at (9), Colonel Stewart next him, and I was on the left, towards

It was by this time evening, and the camp fires were lighted all around. Our Artist walked towards the tent occupied by President Brand. Beside this was a wagon, and the Boer who owned it was on the top of the wagon, in the act of untying the Transvaal Republican flag on its flagstaff. The flag was blue, white, and red, and he was about to reverse its position, to put the red colour uppermost, with what significance is not explained. When this was done, he waved the flag about his head, with a shout, the meaning of which Mr. Prior did not understand. It was answered by a tremendous burst of shouts and cheering from the assembled Boers. This scene is the subject of one of our Artist's Sketches.

After displaying their flag, the crowd moved away to another part of the Camp, where a religious Thanksgiving Service for the Peace was to be solemnised. Our Artist was admitted within the circle of the congregation, and furnishes a sketch likewise of this simple act of Puritan worship, which reminds us of the history of the Scottish Covenanters, in their severe struggle for freedom. The minister stood, with a hymn-book in his hand, in front of a tent where, on a box or chest behind, two candles were burning, stuck in bottles for want of proper candlesticks, to give him light to read by. The Boers, standing all round their pastor, still held their rifles, and wore their cartridge-belts, which, indeed, they would not lay aside while in camp. A hymn was given out, and then all joined in singing it; but the quality of their vocal music was not such as to gratify a refined connoisseur. Then came a prayer; then they sang another hymn, which was followed by more prayer or exhortation. Considering religion from a fine-art point of view, this performance of the grim-looking, slovenly, illiterate Boers might seem rather grotesque than impressive. But there was, no doubt, a serious meaning in the service; and, if ever any people had cause to give Heaven thanks for an unexpected deliverance from the miseries of war, it was those Dutch farmers of the Transvaal, and the families they had left, during a four months' campaign, in a hundred scattered villages and homesteads of their South African Canaan.

From the Thanksgiving congregation, our Artist returned to the tent which had been allotted to him, and there his dinner was brought him, meat, biscuits, and coffee, not very nice or neatly served, but he is an old campaigner. He slept, and rose early next morning, the 25th, to go about and sketch the Boers' camp. It was all on the move; cattle were being "inspanned," or yoked to the wagons, and packing was busily proceeded with. After making some sketches, Mr. Prior was beset with a crowd of Boers, wanting him to draw their portraits; as there are few, if any, photographers or artists in the rural parts of the Transvaal. They pressed upon him, with the simple eagerness of children, crying out, "My turn next!" or, "No, it's my turn," or "I'm the third," "I'm the fourth," and so on, till he had to do the likenesses of fifteen or twenty, which put them, of course, in a very good humour. Turning back, as he was told that General Sir Evelyn Wood was coming into the camp, Mr. Prior now saw that there were many women in the camp. Some of the Dutch ladies, wives of the Boers, were "very pretty and jolly," as he confesses, and dressed smartly enough in the European fashion of their class. The good "vrouws," who had probably come from their farmhouses since the armistice, naturally looked "far better than their husbands," since these had endured, without the regular provision that is made for a well-appointed modern army in the field, all the hardships, dirt included, of an arduous campaign. One of the Sketches is that of several groups of the Boers and their womankind standing about a wagon, some with field-glasses, looking out for the arrival of the British General.

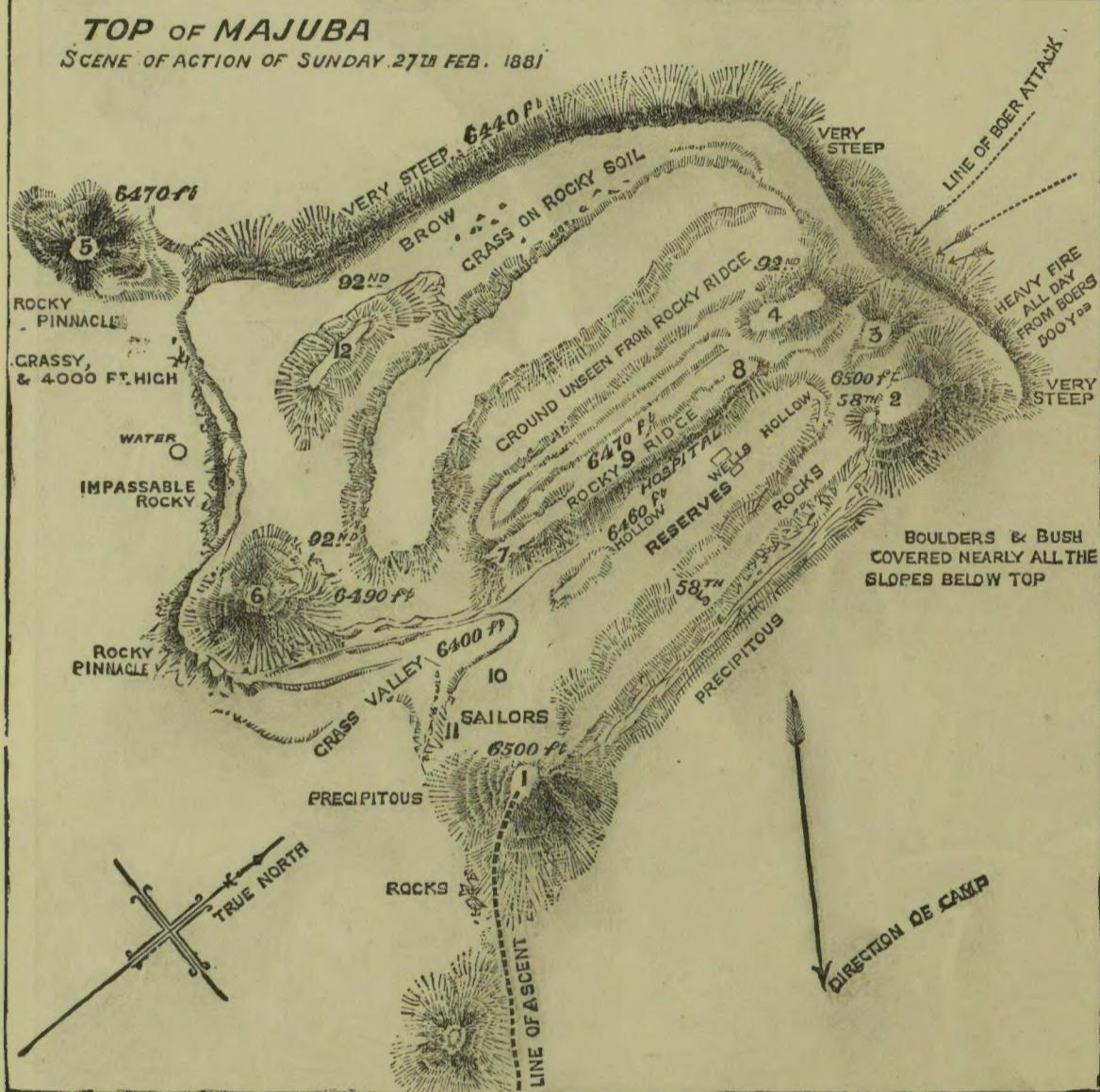
As soon, however, as Sir Evelyn Wood came into the camp, the word was given for the whole Boer army to muster for inspection, and to greet him with a parade of honour. From every side, the men rushed in to find their horses; and, in five minutes, all were in the saddle, and trooping in due order to the parade-ground. There they formed a hollow square, under the orders of their Commandant, while General Wood, mounting upon a wagon, inspected their appearance, of which he has spoken favourably in one of his despatches. He was observed to lift his hand, as if counting their numbers, which were, all told, about 2500. The General soon afterwards took his leave, and the Boer camp was instantly broken up. Far to the west and north-west, all that day, long lines of wagons, oxen, and horsemen streamed away for hours across the Transvaal plain, which was henceforth to be left free as the abode of a self-governing people, courageous in the just vindication of their freedom.

We learn from this week's telegrams that the Royal Commission, which is fully authorised to discuss all questions concerning the future constitution of the Transvaal State, its territorial limits, its political relations to the suzerainty of the Imperial Government, the functions of the British Resident, and the guarantees for the welfare of the native tribes, besides incidental claims of compensation, has already begun its sittings at Newcastle. Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony and High Commissioner for the affairs of South Africa, arrived at that place last Sunday, having been preceded by Sir J. H. De Villiers, Chief Justice of the Cape Colony, who is a Dutchman highly esteemed and entirely trusted by all the Dutch people of South Africa. The third Royal Commissioner is Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, who is also personally known and acceptable to the Boers of the Transvaal. The eminent and successful President of the Orange Free State, Mr. J. H. Brand, with the express sanction of his own Volksraad, has come from Bloemfontein to Newcastle, at the request of her Majesty's Government through Sir Evelyn Wood, to lend his valuable assistance in the work of the Royal Commissioners. They have to deal, on the other hand, with the official chiefs of the Boer Republic, Messrs. P. J. Joubert, S. Paul Kruger, and M. W. Pretorius, assisted by Dr. E. P. Jorissen, whose communications with our Government, year after year, since the Annexation of April, 1877, have shown their moderate views and conciliatory spirit, with a fixed resolve to insist on the redress of that great public wrong. It is supposed that the proceedings of the Royal Commission, which was formally opened last Tuesday morning, may occupy about three weeks.

Some Arab tribes are reported to have entered Mecca, pillaged the Holy City, and cut off the postal communications. A caravan of Mussulman pilgrims from India has also been pillaged by Arabs.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has issued a proclamation declaring that the present state of things in the Principality is such as to render the execution of his mission impossible and announcing that, unless the National Assembly assents to arrangements which he himself will indicate, he has determined to vacate the throne.

Sir Samuel Rowe, the Governor of Cape Coast, who, according to the latest news from Cape Coast Castle, had gone with his secretary and staff to Mansue, on the road to the river Pra, has addressed a circular to all the districts in the protectorate, assuring them that England did not desire war with the Ashantee King.



PLAN OF THE TOP OF MAJUBA MOUNTAIN, WITH POSITIONS REFERRED TO IN THE REPORT OF MAJOR FRASER, R.E.

(7); all in the shooting line. We had succeeded in getting the men to fix bayonets.

The attack advanced, firing so rapidly we could only see their rifles through the smoke as they crept up. Ours fired repeatedly, and fell fast. They began to retreat and make for the last ridge (12) about 12.45 p.m. Colonel Stewart ran back to rally them, and failing to do so was returning to General Colley when the latter fell. As the Boers came up to the rocky ridge the remainder of our men fell back after the others.

I now went after our retreating men, walking from the Hollow towards the point (11), feeling too exhausted to catch up the men; as I was near the hollow I saw General Colley, with a few men, moving back near the wells. He turned round to face the enemy, and fell shot through the head by fire from the rocky ridge which we had just left.

When I got between (11 and 1) our men were passing over the ridge (1 and 2). Fresh firing parties now opened on me from below (6), and in seeking shelter I went down the precipitous hillside, 200 or 300 feet.

Our Special Artist writes us a letter describing what he saw in the Boer Camp on Laing's Neck on March 24 and next day, immediately after the final signing of the convention for peace. The preliminaries were agreed to between the 18th and the 21st, at O'Neil's Farm, near the British Camp, between Sir Evelyn Wood and Messrs. Joubert and Kruger, at the termination of the prolonged armistice, but the settlement of further details took three days longer.

Mr. Melton Prior says that, as soon as the peace was signed, President Brand, of the Orange Free State, who had accompanied and assisted Sir Evelyn Wood in these negotiations, started for the Boer Camp, in a "spider" carriage with a pair of horses. Thinking it would be a good opportunity to see the Boers before they quitted Laing's Neck, our Artist asked Commandant Joubert's permission to follow Mr. Brand. This was allowed by Mr. Joubert, but with the warning that Mr. Prior must take the risk of any difficulty or trouble. Mr. Prior then took leave of General Wood, and rode off to overtake President Brand's carriage. This he presently saw, at a distance, at the bottom of the ascent to Laing's Neck. It was

fortunately stopped by meeting with a band of the Boers, Mr. Brand entering into some talk with them. Mr. Prior was anxious to come up with him before reaching the top of the hill, as he knew he would not be able to pass alone. He came up with the escort near the top, and "waving my hand," says Mr. Prior, "in a cheery sort of way," galloped up close to the carriage. He then at once found himself all right. Mr. Brand stopped the carriage a moment, to speak to Mr. Prior, shook hands with him, and ordered the cornet, or commander of the escort, to take care of Mr. Prior, and to see that he was not molested.

In this manner, our Special Artist was the first English newspaper correspondent to enter the Boer camp on Laing's Neck. He made a Sketch of the exciting scene, as President Brand, looking out of the carriage, announced to the Boers that the war of the Transvaal was at an end, and that the terms of peace had been signed. Our two-page engraving, from Mr. Prior's Sketch, shows the carriage surrounded by a multitude of those brave and patriotic Dutch farmers, some of them grave and quiet in demeanour, others cheering and shouting for joy, waving their hats and caps, and their rifles, and freely expressing the sentiments of grateful gladness and pride at the recovery of their national liberties, for which they had fought so stoutly. The President of the Free State, and our Artist following him, then moved on to enter the Camp, which was two or three hundred yards beyond the Neck, or top of the Pass. It was formed, in the Dutch fashion, of a number of wagons set close together, making a "laager," with tents inside. Mr. Prior's appearance, as an Englishman, when he dismounted in the Boer's Camp, excited their curiosity, and a crowd gathered about him, talking and laughing, but he does not understand the Dutch language. He found them rough and noisy, compared with the orderly propriety of manners to be observed among British soldiers. But some attention seems to have been paid to his personal accommodation; for he was soon informed that he was to sleep that night in the tent which had been provided for Mrs. Joubert, as that lady had gone to her own home.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

On Monday last "Othello" was played at the Lyceum, Mr. Henry Irving interpreting the part of the noble Moor and Mr. Edwin Booth that of Iago. I will take the last-named impersonation first. It is a very fine one. Mr. Booth does not essay to give any novel rendering of the complex character of Emilia's "wayward" husband. He is content to base his Iago on the conventional and what may be termed the classical lines of Shakespearean tragedy. His Iago is simply a stern, cold, scheming, unrelenting, and somewhat sullen villain. He rather subdues than brings into high relief the humorous side of Iago's abominable cynicism. Goethe had assuredly Iago in his mind when he drew his humorously and sometimes even facetiously cynical Mephistopheles, who exhibits none of the despairing self-consciousness of irremediable perdition which blends such wondrous subtlety with the utterances of the mocking Fiend in Marlowe's "Faustus;" and Mr. Booth's Iago is a mundane congener of the Mephisto of Goethe, and not of Marlowe—that is to say, a villain of an entirely devilish, abandoned, and atheistic mind—ready to take any number of oaths in the sanctity of which he does not believe—denying, in short, all and everything; comforted by no hope, restrained by no fear; the embodied spirit, in fine, of Negation; and consequently a liar by nature, by policy, and by inclination. The stupendous insincerity of Iago's soul has been wonderfully indicated by Shakespeare when, in one scene, he makes the scoundrel tell the despondent Cassio that "Reputation is a most idle and false imposition; oft got without merit, and lost without deserving;" while in the very next scene he sanctimoniously tells Othello that who steals his purse steals trash; but he who filches from him his good name, robs him of that which does not enrich the thief, but makes the loser of the good name poor indeed. What is all this but the absolute mental negation of any such thing as Truth? Iago's wickedness is thus evenly balanced. He is a "level" knave. He is villainous "all round," and Mr. Booth has taken care that there shall be no light-hearted, vivacious, or romantic side to the dark, deep, and almost supernatural badness of Iago. He was thus at his best in the soliloquies; for, when he is alone Iago, although he once banteringly asks "What's he, then, who says I play the villain?" is, in the main, sternly serious when he is alone. He has dropped the mask; and the mien of the demi-devil is revealed in all its revolting horror. The declamation of Mr. Booth was from first to last superb. Very rarely, indeed, was there suspicion of a slightly nasal *timbre* in his lower tones; but his enunciation was throughout faultlessly distinct and ringing sonorous; and he has ceased to pronounce the name of Desdemona as Desdermona. His Iago, if we accept the traditions of classic acting as a standard, is a truly noble performance, vindicating to the fullest the well-deserved fame of a deep and earnest scholar and a most accomplished artist.

The Othello of Mr. Henry Irving I regard as a grand creation of a distinctly Mediæval and Oriental type. I say Mediæval because in modern times such a personage as the dark-skinned soldier of the Signory of Venice would have been next door to the impossible. I say Oriental because I have seen many Othellos, who, beyond a scimitar, an Algerian burnous, and a burnt-corked face and hands, had nothing whatever of the East about them. In studying the works of a poet whose greatest productions are more or less mingled with but not obscured by impenetrable mysteries, criticism is entitled to hazard opinions and to build up theories; and the assumption is surely permissible that Othello was the son—captured in early youth, baptised in the Christian faith, and educated at the cost and charges of the Most Serene Republic—of a Moorish Emir of princely rank, a Moor of Mauritania, as black as Queen Dido, and not a sallow Moor of Granada or of Andalusia. The State of Venice took those who could render it some service wheresoever it could find them; and it is quite possible that the "Barbaras" cited by old Knolles in his "Historie of the Turkes" as having been the Venetian Ambassador at Constantinople who discovered the plot of the "Ottomites" to seize Cyprus, may have been, like Othello, originally a Moor from Barbary. In so patrician a State as Venice the epithet of "Noble" was not lightly bestowed; and Shakespeare's Moor is repeatedly and authoritatively saluted not only as the "Valiant" but as the "Noble" Othello. Arguing then from the inference that the progenitors of Othello had been princes in their own land, Mr. Irving had full warrant for making his appearance in the First Act in robes surpassing in their picturesque splendour the costume worn on state occasions by the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh. Frequently during the play does Othello have to change his dress; and each time did he astonish the audience by the picturesque magnificence of his apparel. I grant, and unreservedly grant, the propriety and the felicity of this sumptuary splendour. I grant the artistic fitness of the necklace and the earrings. I only doubt the fitness of the white turban domed by Mr. Irving in the First Act. I doubt it because Othello, just before he stabs himself, speaks of "a malignant and a turbaned Turk;" and because I have an impression that the turban was the distinctive badge of the Mahomedan Moors in Venice, and that the Moors who had become Christians were forbidden by law to wear it. But I will look through the Earl of Orford's unique book, in which there are many references to the Venetian Morescos, and see if I can find out anything about turbans.

Mr. Irving's rendering of Othello was as magnificent as his attire. In the presence of so finished a master of elocution as Mr. Booth, he was on his mettle in the delivery of the set speeches; and his enunciation was much clearer and more distinct than is usually the case. His frequent transitions from loudly pitched to very low and melodious tones are organic peculiarities, and must be borne with. At least, they do not become wearisome as a monotonous *sostenuto* is apt to do. But it was in the scenes of passion and the scenes of tenderness that Mr. Irving was most triumphantly successful. The cry of "I'll not believe it!" when Iago has all but succeeded in arousing his jealousy—a cry so wondrously indicative of the thorough generosity and nobility of his nature—simply electrified the house. The bed-room scene was much more artistically managed than it was on the occasion when Mr. Booth played the Moor, the bed being placed in the centre instead of at the side of the stage; and the whole grim scene of Desdemona's murder, and its harrowing sequel, was grandly interpreted by Mr. Irving; and in every gesture, look, and word he was, to the last, the noble Moor. I know not whether in the minds of many other spectators there was created the impression which arose in my mind, that when Othello advanced to kill Desdemona, he had altogether ceased to be jealous of her, and that he was, in his own wild Oriental fashion, only carrying out the sentence of execution which, according to Oriental practice, he had passed upon her. A jealous Italian would have stabbed the wife whom he suspected of infidelity so soon as she had confessed her inability to find the handkerchief; but the implacable Oriental waits till he has accumulated more evidence—he must have the proof, the ocular proof; and having it, as he thinks, the pillow or the

dagger do their office just as the bowstring or the sack would have done it had Desdemona been a Turkish or a Mauritanian wife instead of a Venetian. Desdemona must die, not because Othello thinks she has betrayed him, but lest she should betray more men.

Of the excellent manner in which Mr. T. Mead as Brabantio, Mr. Edward Terriss as Cassio, and Miss Pauncefort as Emilia, acquitted themselves it were needless to speak again, as I have so recently applauded the efficiency of these excellent artists. Miss Ellen Terry was not so nervous as she was on the previous occasion; and the passionate expression of grief, when she sinks to the ground overwhelmed by Othello's cruel insult, had gained much in plaintive pathos. For the rest, she was a model of grace, beauty, and refinement; but will this charming young actress forgive me if I point out to her that, quite accidentally, she adopts one attitude—and one only—which is decidedly ungraceful? It is to the ground by the side of a chair that she sinks after Othello has left her overwhelmed with grief and shame at the cruel words he has hurled at her. While in this posture she flings her left arm over the arm of the chair, till her wrist touches the table; and this left arm she protrudes in a straight line, and as stiff as any poker, at an angle of forty-five degrees to the horizontal line of her clavicles. The effect, to me, was most unlovely. Unless I have misunderstood my Henry Siddons and my Engel's "Ideen zu einer Mimik," it is only rhetorically allowable to hold both arms straight and stiffened out in the attitude of adjuration or invocation, like that of *Aeneas in the Storm*; and to hold one arm and hand straight and stiff, not sideways, but in advance, in the attitudes of menace, of command, or of simple indication. These are all perfectly natural, and therefore artistic attitudes. In all other moods of gesture the arm should be either bent or rounded. Let Miss Terry look at herself in a pier-glass, as Gavarni's heroine does when she is practising the supplication, "Seigneur protégez une Vierge Chrétienne;" and the gracefulest and most sympathetic artist on the English stage will understand what I mean.

I do not intend to dwell at any great length on Mr. W. G. Wills's new and original four-act tragedy of "Juana," produced at the Court Theatre on Saturday last, because it is extremely painful to me to have to write disagreeable things, and I cannot, in the case of "Juana," say what I should like to say concerning a dramatist with such high poetic gifts as those which Mr. Wills undoubtedly possesses, and a tragic actress of the bright genius and consummate artistic capacity which pertain to Madame Modjeska. "Juana" strikes me as being not only a very ghastly and bloodthirsty but a very tedious play. The plot is akin to some of the old Victorian melodramas of the "Manfroni, the One-Handed Monk" and "Ginevra, the Scourged One" order. Don Carlos de Narciso (Mr. Forbes Robertson), a dissolute Knight of Granada, has been wounded in a fray and conveyed to the castle of Juana Esteban (Madame Modjeska), a noble lady, an orphan, whose father has been murdered, and who has an hereditary taint of madness in her blood. She nurses the dissolute knight, falls madly in love with him, and marries him. But Don Carlos has found at the castle an old and equivocal flame, Clara Perez (Miss Ada Ward), with whom, both before and after his marriage, he audaciously flirts; and in sheer desperation the slighted and betrayed wife draws a dagger and stabs her faithless spouse through the heart. Then she goes raving mad over his remains, and shrieks with laughter. She is captured, wandering in a wood in Madge Wildfire garb, accused of the murder of her husband, and confronted with his corpse, in order that the grim farce of the *Ordeal by Touch* shall be gone through; but a devoted monk named Friar John (Mr. Wilson Barrett), who has been Juana's tutor, and has loved her before he took the vows, interposes to rescue her. He scratches his own wrist with a dagger so as to draw blood, and then, touching the corpse of Don Carlos, holds up his red right hand as stained not with his own gore but with that of the dead knight. This pious fraud leads to Friar John being condemned, walled up alive in the wall of the cloisters of his convent; but Juana, who has recovered her senses, contrives to hide herself in the niche in which Friar John is to be immured, and at the proper time steps forth, avows her guiltiness of the murder, proclaims the innocence of the devoted monk, and dies—of what malady save stage convenience it is difficult to discover. The action of this gloomy tragedy is rather hampered than accelerated by the gambadoes of Pedro, a pert page, very intelligently played by a very young actor, Mr. Norman Forbes, and a coquettish waiting maid, Katrina, in which part Miss C. Grahame was very arch and sprightly. Mr. Wilson Barrett was sonorous and impressive as Friar John; and Mr. Forbes Robertson was gallant and gay in Don Carlos; but I am not quite certain whether among the male actors Mr. Wilson Barrett did not carry off the palm. In the Dame Garcia, a kind of *duena*, Miss Le Thiere looked very handsome and spoke very well; and Mr. G. W. Anson as a gluttonous Franciscan friar was unctuously humorous—only the humour was mainly in the wrong place. Madame Modjeska, although in some portions of the play irresistibly fascinating and exquisitely pathetic, was, on the whole, sadly disappointing. Her horrid hilarity over the corpse of the man whom she had murdered—"Moody Madness laughing wild amid severest Woe"—was very fine; and the house rose at her; and she died with pathos, solemnity, and impressiveness. But we have seen Madame Modjeska sigh and die so often. She sighs and dies in "Heart's Ease;" she sighs and dies in "Marie Stuart;" she sighs and dies magnificently in "Frou-Frou;" and I have seen and have been affected to tears by her sighing and dying in "Adrienne Lecouvreur." But have we not had almost enough of this kind of thing? *Toujours Pompes Funèbres* may become, in the long run, as wearisome as *Toujours Perdrix*. If Madame Modjeska wishes to preserve the strong hold on English audiences which, through her genius, she almost at once obtained, she must show playgoers that she is capable of something else besides continually sighing and dying. Concerning the extraordinary *gaiatias* of Spanish names and places in "Juana" I shall have something to say next week. Mr. William Beverly's forest scene was very G. A. S. beautiful.

Miss Cowen announces one of her excellent dramatic recitals for next Tuesday evening at Steinway Hall. The varied readings will be diversified by songs, Mrs. Osgood and Miss Hope Glenn being the vocalists.

Some extraordinary prices were obtained for orchids last week. Mr. Stevens, of Covent-garden, sold by auction the collection formed by Mr. J. Day, of Tottenham. The most important lots were:—*Cypripedium Stonei*, var. *platytyrium*, one strong old growth of seven leaves, with a young shoot of four leaves, 120 gs.; *Cattleya labiata*, autumn variety, with three leaves, and having a seed-pod fertilised with pollen from *Cattleya exoniensis*, 40 gs.; *Oncidium ornithorhynchum* album, pure white, fine vigorous plant, 36 gs.; *Cypripedium Spicerianum*, with three strong growths, 42 gs.; *Oncidium ornithorhynchum* album, pure white, 36 gs.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

We never remember the decision of the Two Thousand Guineas to have produced such a complete revolution in the Derby betting as it has done this year. There appears little chance of the infirm St. Louis coming to the post; Scobell ran like a thorough non-stayer; and, indeed, Peregrine made such an example of his field that it will take a bold man to back anything that finished behind him. At present, therefore, the Russley colt is first and the rest nowhere in the quotations, though Sir Charles and Geologist are freely backed at 8 to 1 each. The Thursday's programme at Newmarket did not prove particularly interesting. A good field ran for the First Spring Two-Year-Old Stakes, for which the much-improved Convert was so heavily backed that odds were always obtainable against Comely. Sir George Chetwynd's previously unbeaten filly was actually the first in trouble—form altogether too bad to be true—and Convert won as he liked. Lord Hastings introduced us to a very handsome filly in Silver Bell—a daughter of the little-known Sylvester and Mundane—and she had an easy task in a Maiden Plate, her five opponents being of extremely moderate calibre. On the Friday, Iroquois never gave Lennoxlove a chance in the Newmarket Stakes, and, if he is not overworked, the colt ought to do good service for the American stable this season. In spite of the brilliant performances of Thebais last year, she had a dozen opponents for the One Thousand. A report that she was slightly amiss led to some strong fielding during the morning; but at the finish slight odds were laid on her, indeed many of the bookmakers declined to take any price just before the start. Wandering Nun ran far better than she did on the Tuesday, and Bal Gal showed a bold front for six furlongs, but was out of it directly she touched the hill. From this point Thebais and Thorla had the struggle to themselves, and, though it looked a good race between them, and the favourite only gained a neck verdict, we fancy that Fordham held Watts rather cheaply, and had plenty in hand. This has always been a favourite race with "the Demon." He won it for Mr. Crawfurd on Mayonaise as far back as 1859, and since then he has steered four other winners—Nemesis, Siberia, Formosa, and Scottish Queen. The last race of the day went to Lord Stamford by the aid of a daughter of Pero Gomez, a sire that has certainly begun the season in most brilliant fashion. There are no more popular colours on the turf than the "light-blue, black and gold belt;" and as Lord Stamford is forming a nice little stud under Porter's care at Kingsclere, we trust that many more victories are in store for him. Archer had a grand week, his ten winners placing him once more well at the head of the list of winning jockeys.

Though the Chester meeting appears to be going very rapidly to the bad, and not a bet was laid on the once-famous Cup until within four or five days of its decision, there was a very good attendance on the Roodee on Tuesday. Nothing in the programme, however, calls for comment, except the Mostyn Stakes for two-year-olds, which the irrepressible Archer secured on Dunmore, a promising son of Scottish Chief and Czarina. He was no better favourite than Stump Orator, who won his first engagement in good style, but was completely stopped on this occasion by a 10lb. penalty. After the manner in which it had been left out in the cold, it was rather surprising to find ten runners starting for the Chester Cup. Certainly, they were not of very high class, or Apollo (7st. 9lb.) would not have started favourite after the beating that he received from Milan last week. He once more ran fairly, but could only get third to Windsor (6st. 6lb.) and Prudhomme (7st. 8lb.), the former of whom made the whole of the running. Sir John Astley has done very well of late with his large stud of platters, but we can scarcely remember another important race that has been won by the popular Baronet, whose success must have done the ring a rare turn. Reefer (8st. 3lb.), the winner in 1879, was a poor fourth, and Blackthorn (6st. 12lb.) finished next to him, but only the placed horses were in it a long way from home. Herald and Fire King both repeated their successes of the previous day, and Archer was once more in great force.

Southern racegoers have been well catered for at Windsor, where the racing was of very fair class. Comely partially redeemed her tarnished reputation by securing the Public Sale Stakes very cleverly, though giving weight to all her three opponents; and Sobraon proved the best of the "hunters," who certainly "lag superfluous on the stage," now that summer is—or ought to be—close upon us. On Wednesday, St. Augustine at last made his faithful followers some return for the almost innumerable disappointments that they have experienced with him; and Incisive landed the long odds laid on him for the St. George's Plate in the easiest possible style, his success materially enhancing the merits of Convert's last victory at Newmarket.

Lord George Hamilton, M.P., has succeeded Sir W. Hart-Dyke, M.P., as President of the Marylebone Cricket Club.

It is impossible to write much about that dreariest of all dreary events, a six days' swimming-match, so we need only say that Captain Webb appears to have improved in speed, while his staying powers are so proverbial that George Fearn, who is competing with him at the Lambeth Baths, can have small chance of success.

Mr. Russell Lowell, the American Minister, presided at the annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund on the 4th inst. at Willis's Rooms.

A bazaar was held at the Townhall, Kensington, on Tuesday, in aid of the West-End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, and Epilepsy, 73, Welbeck-street.

A festival dinner in aid of the funds of the Middlesex Hospital has been announced to take place at Willis's Rooms on Friday, the 13th inst., the Earl of Derby taking the chair.

Lord Shaftesbury presided at the anniversary of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, the homes connected with which it was stated give shelter in the metropolis to 42,000 outcast children.

Under distinguished patronage, an evening concert was given on Tuesday, at Steinway Hall, in aid of the funds of the Westminster Hospital. The programme contained many interesting selections.

An amateur performance for the benefit of the Victoria Hospital for Children, Queen's-road, Chelsea, was given on Monday night at Cromwell House, South Kensington, under the personal patronage of her Royal Highness Princess Louise.

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen have placed £600 at the disposal of the committee of the Homes for Working Girls in London towards the founding of a German Working Girls' Home at 8, Endsleigh-gardens, N.W.

An amateur concert, under the immediate patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duchess of Connaught, and the Princess Mary Adelaide, and of many ladies of distinction, will take place at Dudley House, on Tuesday, May 24, in aid of the Young Women's Help Society. Many distinguished amateurs and artists have promised their services.



THE TRANSVAAL WAR: PRESIDENT BRAND ARRIVING AT LAING'S NECK WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF PEACE.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"La Sonnambula" was repeated on Thursday week, with the same cast as before. On Saturday the opera was "I Puritani," in which Madame Albani sang finely, both in the passages of brilliant vocalisation and in those of passionate declamation. The polacca, "Son virgin vezzosa," and the aria, "Qui la voce," were given with high artistic excellence; the performance of the prima donna having been of exceptional merit throughout. Other principal characters were well sustained by Signori Marini, Cotogni, and De Reszke, respectively as Arturo, Riccardo, and Giorgio.

On Monday "Les Huguenots" was performed, and the occasion introduced two singers for the first time here, each of whom obtained a decided success; Madame Fürsch-Madier as Valentina, and M. Gresse as Marcello. The lady sang well in the duet with Marcello in the *Pré aux Clercs* scene—particularly in the "Andante" movement—and still better in the great duet with Raoul in the following act; in which she displayed brilliant vocal power, great pathos, and intense dramatic feeling. In the preceding conspiracy scene her declamation and by-play were especially good, and her reception throughout the opera, and at its close, was highly favourable. M. Gresse's fine voice gave good effect to the chorale and the "Piffaff" song in the first act, and to Marcello's share of the duet with Valentina. Madame Sembrich sang the music of Margherita di Valois with brilliancy and refinement, and Madame Scalchi gave that of the Page as admirably as heretofore. Signor Mierzwinsky, as Raoul, sang finely, particularly in the duet-septet, and the great duet with Valentina, with which the opera now ends. The gentleman just named has enhanced, by this performance, the success which he obtained by his recent first appearance here as Arnaldo in "Guglielmo Tell." Signor Cotogni acted and sang well as the Count Di Nevers, and Signor De Reszke was an excellent representative of San Bris—subordinate characters having been efficiently filled. Signor Bevignani conducted.

The announcements for the remaining performances of the week were operas recently noticed.

On Monday "Lohengrin" is to be given, for the first time this season, with Madame Albani as Elsa, and the first appearance in England of M. Labatt.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

True to his promise, Mr. Mapleson began his new season of performances of operas in Italian on Saturday last, when Rossini's delightful and ever-fresh "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was very well rendered. Mdlle. de Belocca, as Rosina, sang and acted with much grace and vivacity. The cavatina, "Una voce," and Rosina's part in the duet with Figaro, "Dunque io son," were sung with animation and refinement, as were the interpolated pieces in the lesson-scene, these having been Gounod's "Berceuse," and (in answer to the encore) Wallace's ballad, "Good-night." Signor Ravelli, as the Count Almaviva, sang effectively, if not quite up to his best mark. The cavatina, "Ecco ridente," and the prominent incidental passages in the first finale, were well given. Signor Del Puente is one of the best Figaros now on the stage, as was again demonstrated in Saturday's performance, which included the successful first appearance here of Signor Corsini as Doctor Bartolo, in which part this gentleman acted with much comic humour, and sang the song in which the old guardian scolds his ward, Rosina, with great effect. Signor Monti was a very good Basilio, and the cast also included Mdlle. Valerga as Berta, and Signor Rinaldini as Fiorello.

On Tuesday "La Favorita" was performed. The cast included the first appearance this season of Mdlle. Tremelli as Leonora, in which part the lady displayed (as heretofore) much dramatic feeling, especially in the air "O, mio Fernando," and in the great scene with this character and Alfonso at the end of the third act. In the two parts last named Signor Ravelli and Signor Galassi, respectively, sang and acted very effectively; Mdlle. Valerga as Inez, Signor Monti as Balsassare, and Signor Rinaldini as Gasparo having contributed to the general efficiency of the cast. The incidental ballet action included the clever solo dancing of Madame Cavalazzi.

For Thursday, "Aida" was announced, with the first appearance in England of Mdlle. Adalgisa Gabbi in the title character.

Miss Agnes Zimmermann's annual evening concert took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday week, when that excellent pianist played, with great effect, Chopin's difficult and elaborate solo sonata in B flat minor, and the leading pianoforte part in Mozart's quartet in E flat, and in that by Brahms in A major. A specialty at the concert was the first performance of a flute solo by Mendelssohn entitled "Hirtenlied," only the flute part of which was found among the composer's manuscripts. A pianoforte accompaniment and three variations were skilfully written by Miss Zimmermann, and in this shape the piece was played at the concert referred to, the pianoforte part by Miss Zimmermann and the flute solo by Mr. Svendsen, whose fine tone, polished style, and finished execution were admirably displayed. The programme also comprised vocal pieces effectively rendered by Mdlle. Pyk, well accompanied by Mr. Zerbini. The stringed instrument portions of the quartets above named were skilfully played by Messrs. Gompertz, Zerbini, and Daubert.

The first of Mr. Charles Hallé's twenty-first series of pianoforte recitals took place yesterday (Friday) week. The programmes are to be devoted to Beethoven's solo sonatas, and the forty-eight preludes and fugues of Bach; and the first concert included the three sonatas, op. 2 and that classed as op. 7, by the first-named composer, and the three first preludes and fugues by the other master. It is scarcely necessary to say that these pieces were rendered with admirable style and finish by the distinguished pianist.

The Morning Ballad Concert given by Mr. John Boosey, at St. James's Hall, last Saturday, drew a very large attendance. Vocal solos were sung with great effect by Misses M. Davies and C. Samuell, Mesdames Sterling and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Maybrick—besides part-songs by the South London Choral Association. Another concert is to be given on May 21.

The extra series of Saturday Afternoon Concerts at the Crystal Palace began last week, when Madame Sophie Menter, the eminent Austrian pianist, played with a repetition of the great success obtained at Mr. Ganz's concert on the previous Saturday—as already recorded. At last Saturday's concert the lady's exceptional merits were admirably displayed in her execution of Liszt's second concerto (in A) and some unaccompanied pieces. Brahms' "Academic Overture" was given for the second time; and other more familiar orchestral works, and vocal solos excellently sung by Mdlle. Valleria completed the programme.

The first of the new series of Richter concerts took place at St. James's Hall on Monday evening, when the programme was of special interest. The chief feature was the last and grandest of Beethoven's nine symphonies, that Leviathan work the finale of which includes a setting of Schiller's "Ode to Joy," for solo voices and chorus. This great symphony

received a fine performance, more particularly as regards the principal (orchestral) portions. The special excellence of the band, and of the conductor, Herr Richter, was also manifested in Wagner's "Huldigung-Marsch" and Weber's overture to "Oberon." A novelty in the programme was a concerto (in three movements) for stringed instruments, said to be by Bach; only the principal violin part of which was found—in autograph—this having been kept intact, and the accompaniments for a stringed band skilfully supplied by Herr Hellmesberger? The solo vocalists in the choral symphony were Misses Pyk and Rosenthal and Messrs. F. Boyle and F. King.

Among the miscellaneous concerts of the week were those of Miss Edith Jerningham (pianist), Wednesday afternoon; of Madame Frickenhaus (the eminent pianist), of Miss Agnes Ross (the Scotch vocalist), both on Wednesday evening; and of Miss Hope Glenn (the well-known contralto) on Thursday afternoon.

The second concert of the Musical Union—under the new direction of M. Lasserre—took place on Tuesday afternoon, when Mozart's string quartet in D minor, and Mendelssohn's in E flat were finely rendered by MM. P. Viardot, Wiener, Waeffelghem, and Lasserre. The pianist was Mr. Dannreuther, who played brilliantly in a clever sonata, by Mr. C. H. Parry, for piano and violoncello; and Liszt's "Rhapsodie" No. 12.

Of the fifth—and last but one—of this year's concerts of the Philharmonic Society (which took place on Thursday) we must speak next week.

Miss Madelena Cronin will give a pianoforte recital at the Royal Academy of Music next Tuesday evening, assisted by Miss José Sherrington, Signori Isidore de Lara and Pezze.

Madame Adelina Patti arrived in London this week, and proceeded to her country house in Wales. She will shortly appear at the Royal Italian Opera in "Semiramide."

Madame Marie Roze has returned to London after a very successful American tour, and will soon appear at Her Majesty's Theatre.

A well-deserved tribute to Mr. August Manns is in course of promotion, in recognition of his eminent services to musical art during his career of twenty-five years as conductor of the Crystal Palace concerts. The testimonial is to take the form of a scholarship in his name, and contributions are being received by the principal music publishers.

Another testimonial is being promoted in favour of Mr. John Ella, on his retirement from the direction of the Musical Union, which was founded by him thirty-six years ago, the excellent concerts given by that institution having been actively superintended by Mr. Ella until his transference of the direction this year to M. Lasserre.

H.M.S. DOTEREL.

The terrible disaster of the 26th ult., at Sandy Point, in the Strait of Magellan, where this vessel, on her way to join the British squadron in the Pacific, was blown up by some accidental means hitherto unknown, with the loss of 145 lives, was announced in our last publication. No further intelligence, beyond that which we gave, with the names of the surviving four officers and seven seamen, had reached England on Wednesday last. It was fancied by some persons that the accident might have been caused by a torpedo which was dropped in the water thereabouts, two or three years ago, from H.M.S. Shah; but the Secretary to the Admiralty, in the House of Commons on Friday, stated that this torpedo had been safely recovered. It has been resolved to send two vessels to the Strait of Magellan, to assist in the diving operations. The Queen has addressed to the First Lord of the Admiralty a letter expressing her pity and sympathy for the widows and orphans of the men who were killed.

We give an illustration of the unfortunate vessel, from a drawing made by Messrs. Symonds and Co., photographers, of Portsmouth, when she was fitted out in that port. The Doterel was a composite screw sloop of war, of 1124 tons burden, with engines of 900-horse power, carrying six guns, and having a crew of about 140 men. She was launched at Chatham in March, 1880, was commissioned in December, and left Sheerness on Jan. 17, under the command of Commander Richard Evans. Her other officers were Lieutenants William C. Forrest, Arthur R. M. Creagle, and John M. Stokes; Staff-Surgeon Septimus Evans; Paymaster John N. Colborne; chief engineer William Read, engineer W. Ord, gunner Jeremiah Driscoll, carpenter W. B. Baird, clerk C. M. Irving. It appears that Commander Evans, who is one of those who escaped death, has left the wreck in charge of Lieut. Stokes.

THE MURDER OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

It has been mentioned in this Journal that a Memorial Chapel was to be erected in the road beside the Catherine Canal at St. Petersburg, on the exact spot where the late Emperor Alexander II., on Sunday, March 13, received his mortal wounds from the bomb-shell thrown by the Nihilist conspirators. The ceremony of consecrating this chapel was performed on Friday, the 29th ult., by the Metropolitan Archbishop Isidore, in the presence of several members of the Russian Imperial family, but not of the Emperor Alexander III. and the Empress, who have lived in strict retirement since the funeral. Many of the Ministers of State, foreign Ambassadors, and officials of high rank, with the Municipality of St. Petersburg, and Generals of the Army, were assembled upon this occasion, and thousands of reverent spectators. The little chapel was not opened; but its door, which is of glass set in a silver frame, allowed those who came near to look in and see the interior arrangement. It contains three altars, with a number of burning tapers upon the central altar, and with the picture of a saint of the Russo-Greek Church above each altar; the altar-cloths are of white satin; and there is a display of church plate, gold and silver, of the finest chased workmanship, laid out upon them. A gilt bronze ampulla, of pure Russian design, is suspended from the roof. The walls and roof are of polished black marble, or of some material that resembles it. Outside the door are two collecting-boxes, inscribed, "For the cost of the Chapel," and these have continually received the gifts of visitors to the shrine, both rich and poor, down to those who could give only a small copper coin. On the day of the consecration, also, many brought flowers and garlands to decorate the outside of the little edifice; and as these faded their leaves and petals were carried away for relics or memorials of a tragedy which is deplored, with feelings of pious awe and personal compassion, by most of the Russian people.

The Congress of the Argentine Republic was opened on the 7th inst. by General Roca, the President, who in his speech gave a comprehensive summary of the state of the Republic, and strongly emphasised the determination of the Government to maintain peace at all costs and employ all the resources of the country in continuing the railways.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, May 10.

The month of May should be represented in the Parisian calendar with a brilliant palette and the other accessories of the painter's art. It is the month of art exhibitions. Besides the Salon, we have now, in Paris half a dozen exhibitions worthy of interest, at the *École des Beaux Arts*, at the *Cercle des Arts Libéraux*, and at the *Société des Aquarellistes*, and elsewhere. In the afternoon the *Salon* is the fashionable promenade of Parisian high life, and dinner-table conversation bristles with discussions on the merits of this and that picture. Munkacsy, the celebrated Hungarian artist, is exhibiting at No. 6, Rue de la Rochechouart, an immense picture of "Christ Before Pilate," on which he has been at work for the last two years. This picture is destined to make the tour of Europe and America for the purpose of collecting the greatest number of shillings possible. It is a very fine work, boldly and realistically conceived, and painted with a mastery of line, colour, and expression in which the artist has few equals. A far more interesting exhibition from the point of view of art is that of one hundred and seventy-four water-colours destined to serve as illustrations of *La Fontaine*, and exhibited at the rooms of the French Water-Colour Society in the Rue Lafitte. In the last century a group of financiers conceived the idea of an edition of *La Fontaine's Fables*, illustrated by the finest engravers of the day. Last year, a rich banker of Marseilles, M. Roux, conceived a still happier idea: he asked all the most famous water-colour painters of the day to paint him some illustrations of the *Fables*. The variety and universality of *La Fontaine's* genius enabled him to appeal to painters of the most different temperament, and so he has made a unique and most interesting collection of drawings. The gem of the collection is a series of twenty-five water-colours by Gustave Moreau, of dazzling brilliancy of colour and wonderful imagination. Then come a dozen finely-coloured drawings of Eugène Lami; a score of water colours by Jacquemart, who died lately; and others, which I have not space to mention at length, by Ed. de Beaumont, Joseph de Nittis, Vibert, Worms, Elie Delaunay of the Institute, Lambert, Jacquet, Gérôme, Heilbuth, Bastien Lepage, Louis and Maurice Leloir, Pasini, and others—in short, a splendid collection.

This week the sale of the famous *Beurnonville* collection of pictures is going on. On Saturday last the Hartmann collection, consisting of sixteen pictures and five drawings, was sold, and produced a total of 798,600f. Théodore Rousseau's splendid picture "Le Marais dans les Landes" was bought by the State for 129,000f. "Le Grefeur," by Millet, was sold for 133,000f. Eugène Delacroix's "Empereur du Maroc" brought 28,100f.

Amongst the new books that have appeared within the past few days must be mentioned a new volume of M. Taine's history of the French Revolution, entitled "La Conquête Jacobine," and a new novel by M. Octave Feuillet, surnamed "Le Musset des Familles." The novel is called "Histoire d'une Parisienne," and the moral of it all is that *mariages de raison* are bad. It is a drama of high life narrated by an *homme du monde* who, in the midst of Parisian life, has remained somewhat provincial.

The theatrical season is gradually drawing to a close. The cold and almost wintry weather is prolonging the death agony a little, but in reality no important novelty is to be looked for until next autumn. Maurel, the errant baritone, has returned to the opera for five months, and Mdlle. Subra, an *enfant de l'Opéra*, has made her débüt as first *dansuse* in Hamlet, in place of Mdlle. Beaugrand. Mdlle. Subra possesses the traditions of the French school, and her débüt was quite an event for the *habitues*. At the Vaudeville, a new comedy, "Le Drame de la Gare de l'Ouest," has proved a failure.

There has been much talk in the theatrical and journalistic world about a duel which did not take place between the critic, M. Francisque Sarcey, of *Le Temps*, and M. Prudhon, of the *Comédie-Française*. In his *feuilleton*, a fortnight ago, M. Sarcey allowed himself some remarks on the physique of M. Prudhon, which the latter did not relish. He accordingly sent his seconds to M. Sarcey, who at once explained that he spoke of the actor and not of the private individual. In his *feuilleton* last Sunday, M. Sarcey maintains that an actor belongs to the public body and soul, and from head to foot.

Duelling, by-the-way, is more in vogue in Paris than ever, and amongst a certain class it is cultivated as a means of publicity. Frenchmen equal Americans in their desire to see their names in print. It is to such motives that we must largely attribute the duel that took place at Vesinet last Wednesday between two fencing-masters, Pons and the Sicilian San Malato. The matter has occupied the Parisian press for nearly a fortnight. After fighting for an hour for the benefit of the spectators San Malato was wounded in the arm, and then the two combatants fell upon each other's necks and kissed each other. Nothing could have been more absurd.

The fine arts and gossip have taken up so much of my letter that I have very little room left for politics and public affairs. The military operations in Tunis have been much retarded by the heavy rain, but otherwise they are progressing favourably. The reactionary journals are organising a party subscription in favour of General Bourbaki. The Chambers meet on Thursday after the Easter vacation. They will sit until about July 12, when Parliament will be dissolved, and deputies will begin to prepare for the general elections, which will take place in October. The Departmental Councils have not played the rôle that was expected of them in the matter of the *scrutin de listes* and the *scrutin d'arrondissement*. There have been no political manifestations worth mentioning, and the question returns before the Chamber exactly in the same terms as before the vacation. On May 29 there will be an election of a deputy at Rouen and at Paris, to replace the late Emile de Girardin.

T. C.

The Western Empress of China, or second co-Regent during the minority of the present Emperor, is seriously ill of consumption.

The *Gazette* announces that the French Ambassador in London has announced that the *Journal Officiel* of the 8th inst. contains the promulgation by the President of the French Republic of the new French general tariff. Accordingly, under the provisions of the declaration between the British and French Governments, signed on Oct. 10, 1879, the duration of the undermentioned commercial treaties and conventions between Great Britain and France will cease and determine six months after the said date of May 8, 1881—viz.: (1) The treaty of commerce of Jan. 23, 1860; (2) Additional article of Feb. 25, 1860; (3) Second additional article of June 27, 1860; (4) First supplementary convention of Oct. 12, 1860; (5) Second supplementary convention of Nov. 16, 1860; (6) Treaty of commerce and navigation of July 23, 1873; (7) Supplementary convention of Jan. 24, 1874; (8) Declaration of Jan. 24, 1874.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The National Exhibition of Industry, Art, and Commerce, at Milan, was opened on Thursday week, in presence of the King, Queen, and Royal Princes.

On the 5th inst. the first serious Reform discussion took place in the Chamber. Signor Depretis and Signor Minghetti made admirable speeches, the Minister accepting the modifications of the Committee, together with a scrutiny of the list, of which Signor Depretis is a zealous advocate. Signor Minghetti is adverse to universal suffrage, yet prefers it to the Ministerial bill. The general debate then closed. On the 6th the Chamber began the discussion of the thirty-two orders of the day relative to the Electoral Reform Bill, resuming the discussion on Saturday. Signor Cairoli, in reply to questions, said that the Italian Government was acting in concert with the British Government for the protection of their respective subjects and interests in Tunis. On Monday Signor Cairoli stated that all the charges made against Signor Macchio, the Italian Consul in Tunis, were unfounded. His conduct had been correct throughout, and there was no thought of recalling him.

PORTUGAL.

Senhor Miguel d'Anles has resigned the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and will resume his former diplomatic post of Ambassador to the Court of London.

GERMANY.

The Emperor has conferred the Crown order of the First Class upon Viscount Torrington.

In the German Parliament on Thursday week a debate took place on the Bill introducing Biennial Budgets and Quadrennial Parliaments. The Committee moved the rejection of the measure, and proposed instead that the Parliament should meet every year in October. Prince Bismarck defended the bill, and warned the National Liberals not to join in an opposition coalition which would lead them towards Socialistic Democracy. The debate was continued yesterday week; and in the end the proposal of the Committee that the Reichstag should be summoned to meet every year in October was agreed to; the Conservative motion for biennial budgets was rejected; and the proposal for quadrennial Parliaments was approved.

The bill for the imposition of a tax upon persons exempted from military service came on in the German Parliament on Saturday. On the first clause being put to the vote it was unanimously rejected, a result which caused some sensation.

Wagner's operatic trilogy, or tetralogy, "Ring der Nibelungen" has been performed at the Victoria Theatre, Berlin, amid great applause. "Rheingold," the prologue, occupied four hours and a half on Thursday week; the first part, "Die Walküre," took up about the same on Friday evening; "Siegfried" was given on Sunday; and "Götterdämmerung" on Monday; all with great success.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The marriage of the Crown Prince of Austria and the Princess Stéphanie of Belgium has been the great social event of the week. Prince Rudolph's affianced bride arrived at Salzburg with the King and Queen of the Belgians on Thursday evening, the 5th inst. The Crown Prince warmly greeted the Princess Stéphanie, who had a great popular triumph. The Princess Stéphanie and her Royal parents, accompanied by the Crown Prince Rudolph, arrived at Vienna yesterday week, and had a very cordial reception. The railway station was decorated with flowers, the streets were gay with flags and triumphal arches, and, as the weather was fine, everything went off well. On Saturday the Emperor and the Crown Prince met the Prince of Wales at the railway station, at six o'clock in the morning, and accompanied him to the Grand Hotel, where crowds were awaiting his arrival. The English Ambassador and Lord Torrington were also there. At half-past eight the Emperor and the Crown Prince met at the station Prince William of Prussia and the Princess Victoria, who are staying in the small Palace, in the Schoenbrunn Gardens. In the afternoon there was a dinner in the palace of the Archduke Charles Louis, the Emperor's brother. The Imperial family and the Royal guests were present. The Princess Stéphanie was dressed simply in pink satin. At night there was a Court ball in the Imperial Palace. Among those present were the bridal pair, the Prince of Wales, Prince William of Prussia and the Princess Victoria, the Count and Countess of Flanders, the bride's sister, the special Ambassadors from all countries, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and many other distinguished guests. The Princess Stéphanie made her state entry into Vienna on Monday, amidst the pealing of bells, the roar of cannon, and the acclamations of the people. The streets were gaily decorated, and the procession is described as a very picturesque pageant. The Princess and her mother were in a carriage drawn by six white horses. In the approach to the Elizabeth Bridge a handsome pavilion was erected, and here the Burgomaster delivered to the Princess a short address of welcome, to which her Royal Highness briefly replied. Princess Stéphanie wore a pink satin dress. By-the-by, the *Daily News* correspondent at Vienna, describing the State entry, says that "the portrait of the Princess in the *Illustrated London News* (of last week) is a capital likeness." The Elizabeth Bridge itself was a mass of green shrubs, and presented a beautiful appearance. The Princess, on arriving at the castle, was received in the Mirror Room by the Empress, the Crown Prince, and the King of the Belgians. In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated, and the Royal party drove round the Ringstrasse amid the cheers of the crowd.

The splendid festivities reached their culmination on Tuesday by the marriage of the Crown Prince Rudolph to the Princess Stéphanie in the Church of St. Augustin. An immense multitude collected in the streets through which the Imperial and Royal personages drove to the church. The sacred edifice was densely crowded, and presented a most brilliant appearance, owing to the magnificence of the ladies' toilettes, the richness of the military and diplomatic uniforms, and the Austrian and Hungarian national costumes worn by many of the nobility. A fanfare of trumpets signalled the arrival of the Court procession at the church door, where it was received by Cardinal Schwarzenberg at the head of his clergy. Their Majesties took their seats under the canopy over the throne, while the bridal pair proceeded to their places before the sanctuary rails, where they offered up a short prayer. After a brief address from the Cardinal, the marriage ceremony was proceeded with. At the moment that the rings were exchanged between the Crown Prince and his bride joyous peals broke forth from the bells of the city, and salvos of artillery were fired. At the conclusion of the ceremony a Te Deum was sung, after which the Hofburg choir executed an old German march, and the newly-married pair, accompanied by the other Imperial and Royal personages, returned to the Hofburg.

The Crown Prince and Princess afterwards received at the Palace the congratulations of the Diplomatic Body; and, after being present at a family dinner at the Palace this evening, their Imperial Highnesses drove off to Laxenburg. In the evening there was a performance at the Grand Opera of "La Sonnambula" and a ballet called "Versailles," which

was attended by the Emperor, the Prince of Wales, Prince William of Prussia, and the Countess of Flanders. The Prince of Wales dined with the British Ambassador and Lady Elliot.

In commemoration of the Crown Prince's wedding, the Emperor has founded twenty-two scholarships of 300 gold florins each at various high schools. His Majesty, in the name of the Crown Prince, has also given 100,000 fl. in Rente for the free admission of ten pupils to establishments for the education of officers' daughters. The *Official Gazette* on Tuesday published an Imperial letter granting a complete or partial amnesty to 331 persons now undergoing sentences for various offences. The Emperor has conferred on M. Frère Orban, the Belgian Premier, the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen.

DENMARK.

A Royal proclamation has been issued dissolving the Lower House. It states that the King regrets to find the members wasting their time, being either incapable or unwilling to carry useful measures. During six months not a single useful bill, nor even a bill of ways and means, has been passed.

RUSSIA.

A discussion occurred in the Imperial Council on Monday upon a project for the further relief of the peasantry by a modification of the existing land law. It is announced from St Petersburg that the publication of an Imperial ukase is shortly expected, remitting the arrears of the peasants in respect of the annual land redemption payments to the State, diminishing future payments to the extent of 9,000,000 roubles per annum, and compelling those proprietors who have not yet done so to come to a final arrangement with their former serfs concerning the land allotted to the latter by the State.

AMERICA.

A number of President Garfield's recent nominations, including that of Mr. Hitt, formerly Secretary of the United States Legation in Paris, as Assistant Secretary of State, have been confirmed by the Senate. That body has also ratified both the Chinese treaties, and confirmed President Garfield's nomination of Mr. William Waiter Phelps, of New Jersey, as United States Minister to Austria. The President has, by message, withdrawn from the Senate all his nominations to important Federal offices in New York State except that of Mr. Robertson to the post of collector of Customs at the port of New York.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have reported against confirming the appointment of Mr. Stanley Matthews as Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Secretary of State is considering the question of international copyright. He has invited prominent publishers and authors to visit Washington for the purpose of holding a consultation.

Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt, with the French company and Mr. Henry Jarrett, of London, who managed her personal affairs on her American tour, sailed from New York on the 5th inst., on board the steamer *Amérique*, for Havre.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* states that there is everywhere a good prospect of an unusually large wheat crop in the United States.

THE CAPE COLONY.

The Hon. Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, and the members of his Cabinet have resigned; and a new Ministry has been formed, composed as follows:—Mr. Molteno, Colonial Secretary; Mr. Hutton, Treasurer-General; Mr. Scanlen, Attorney-General and Premier; Mr. Merriman, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works; Mr. Sauer, Secretary for Native Affairs. Mr. Hoffmeyer enters the Cabinet without portfolio.

A telegram published by the *Cape Times* states that the Basutos have rejected the award of Sir Hercules Robinson.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The vacant seat was occupied when the House of Lords reassembled on the 5th inst. But it seemed difficult to realise the fact that the Earl of Beaconsfield no longer filled his accustomed place of Leader of the Conservative Party. "In Memoriam" tributes to the noble Earl were begun by Earl Granville and the Duke of Richmond, but not completed; and the sense of a duty unfulfilled detracted rather from the effect of the eulogies passed by Earl Granville, Lord Cranbrook, and Lord Lytton on General Sir F. Haines, Generals Sir Donald Stewart, Sir F. Roberts, and the other officers who distinguished themselves in the Afghan War.

The reason for the exuberantly good terms the Duke of Richmond and the Marquis of Salisbury appeared to be on when their Lordships reassembled was made palpable on Monday. In accordance with the decision come to at a formal meeting of Conservative peers on the motion of his Grace, Lord

Salisbury was found installed Leader of the Opposition in the Upper House. That the noble Marquis has the vigour and ability requisite to lead the Conservative Party itself, none can doubt. Has he sufficient tact to be Lord Beaconsfield's successor? Time alone will show. But, to begin with, the ex-Foreign Secretary's funeral oration, as it may be called, on the deceased Earl was couched in unexceptional terms. Earl Granville, in moving that a monument of Lord Beaconsfield should be placed in Westminster Abbey, dwelt with practised grace on his brilliant qualities, and favoured the House with an anecdote concerning the late

noteworthy speech the late Earl made in Parliament. It was on the Candahar question. Lord Beaconsfield had privately expressed a wish to speak at a certain hour, which happened to be much earlier than Lord Granville found convenient. The Foreign Secretary continued:—

I have since learned with regret that Lord Beaconsfield had, just before he received that message from me, swallowed one drug and had inhaled another drug in quantities nicely adapted so as to enable him to speak free from the depression of his complaint during the time that that speech required for delivery.

Perhaps the best-appreciated sentence in Lord Salisbury's speech was that in which he said, "To me, as I believe to all others who have worked with him, his patience, his gentleness, his unwavering and unselfish loyalty to his colleagues and fellow-labourers, have made an impression which will never leave me so long as life endures." Lord Malmesbury's personal reminiscences of the noble Earl brought the ceremony to an interesting close, the motion being unanimously agreed to.

In the Lower House likewise all other questions have been dwarfed by the tribute to Lord Beaconsfield. If Earl Granville, for a wonder, was awkward and halting in moving the vote of thanks to the British officers concerned in the Afghan War, the Marquis of Hartington was even more laboured and tiresomely diffusive in performing the same perfunctory duty in the Commons. Sir Stafford Northcote seconded the motion in far better style. Mr. Healy was stolid in moving an adverse amendment, which Mr. Gladstone condemned; but Sir Wilfrid Lawson made up for the young Home-Ruler's deficiencies by delivering a brightly humorous speech against the Ministerial proposal, which was sanctioned, however, by 304 to 20 votes. The Irish Land Bill still drags its slow length along, the dulness of the debate being only relieved on Monday by the animated and trenchant argument of Sir John Holker against the measure, and by Mr. Bright's characteristic and sympathetic speech in its favour, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster having on the previous Friday, however, seasonably qualified his championship of the Irish tenants by telling Irishmen some useful home truths when Mr. Callan brought on his sentimental motion in favour of granting peasants facilities for erecting cottages and acquiring garden plots.

Mr. Gladstone, who had, happily, recovered from his recent cold, found an unusually thronged House awaiting him when he took his seat on Monday, amid cheers. The right hon. gentleman had plainly benefited by his brief visit to Lord Rosebery's seat at Epsom. Though he held a plain walking-stick in his hand, the Prime Minister did not seem to need it; and his reinvigorated state warranted the wearing of the large white flower in his button-hole.

Probably the most interesting of all Mr. Gladstone's auditors was a keenly intelligent looking lad who sat behind the clock in the corner of the gallery devoted to distinguished visitors. This was Lord Beaconsfield's nephew and heir, Master Coningsby Disraeli,



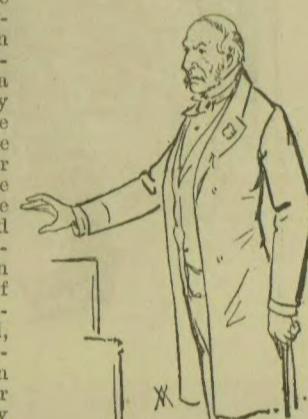
Beaconsfield's nephew and heir, Master Coningsby Disraeli, who is represented in the Sketch holding a conversation with Lord Rowton at the close of the proceedings. It was to a House crowded in every part that Mr. Gladstone delivered his masterpiece of eloquence with a power and a finish remarkable even in him. The Prime Minister's was, beyond question, the noblest tribute that has yet been paid to the memory of his great political opponent, Lord Beaconsfield, whose monument he proposed should be erected in Westminster Abbey. Sir Stafford Northcote candidly and honourably acknowledged this when he remarked, amid hearty and general cheering, that the Prime Minister's speech "had been nobly expressed, and, still more, it has been nobly conceived." Mr. Labouchere, in moving "the previous question" (a polite way of negativing the monumental resolution) offered his objections in a manly and inoffensive way, his great point being that it would be against rule to erect the memorial in the Abbey to a statesman whose policy had been emphatically condemned by the nation. Besides, argued the approved member for Northampton, no monument to the memory of the late Earl of Derby or the late Earl Russell had been placed therein. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Caine, and supported by Mr. Arthur O'Connor on behalf of the Irish Home Rulers; but the House was impatient for the division; and Mr. Labouchere was left in a small minority—330 against 54—the Government motion being thereafter agreed to.

The Bradlaugh sword of Damocles, which ever threatened to interrupt the business of the Lower House, was temporarily removed on Tuesday by the forced withdrawal of "the incomplete member" for Northampton. Sir Stafford Northcote dubbed "Iconoclast" thus, in moving, upon his again insisting on the right to take the oath in the teeth of the adverse decision of the House,

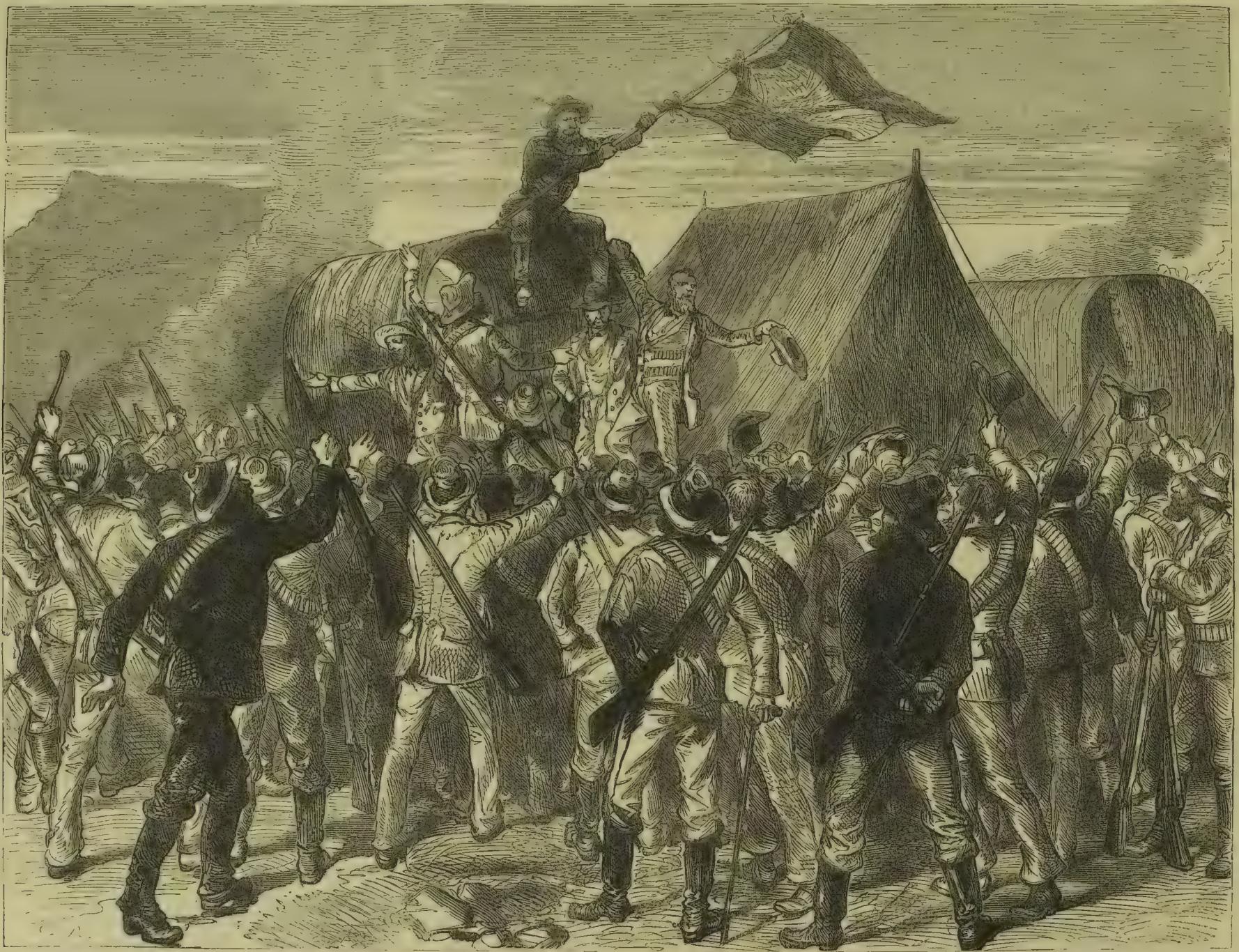
That the Serjeant-at-Arms do remove Mr. Bradlaugh from the House until he shall engage not to further disturb the proceedings of the House.

Mr. Gladstone meekly contented himself with supporting this motion, at the same time holding to the opinion that Mr. Bradlaugh was legally entitled to come to the table. The heterodox member for Northampton bowed to this decision; and, for the time being, was excluded from the House, which is now invited to pass an opinion on the new Parliamentary Oaths Bill, introduced by Sir Henry James to meet this difficulty.

On Wednesday, the Speaker read Mr. Bradlaugh's protest against the action of the House; and at the close of the sitting Sir Wilfrid Lawson gave notice of a motion declaring the resolution of April 26 illegal. Mr. Hutchinson's *Newspaper Libel Bill*, the passing of which is much to be desired, was read the second time. By the narrow majority of 9 only was Sir G. Goldney's bill to enable clergymen to sit in Parliament negatived—110 to 101—Lord Randolph Churchill, appearing in a new light, moved the second reading of the *Small Debts Bill*—but only to withdraw it.



THE TRANSVAAL WAR: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



HOISTING THE REPUBLICAN FLAG IN THE BOER CAMP AFTER THE DECLARATION OF PEACE.



BOERS AND THEIR WIVES WAITING THE ARRIVAL OF SIR EVELYN WOOD AFTER THE DECLARATION OF PEACE.

THE PRIME MINISTER
OF GREECE.

M. Alexander Coumoundouros, the Prime Minister of Greece, is just now a conspicuous personage in European diplomacy. He is about sixty years of age, and entered the Chamber of Deputies as a representative of Messene, nearly thirty years ago. He was elected President of the Chamber, and was subsequently appointed a Minister of State. The department assigned to him was that of Finance; and the first thing he did on assuming office was to propose to the Chamber of Deputies a bill for the recognition of the old Greek debts of 1824 and 1825, contracted while the great national struggle for independence was going on. The attempt failed at that time; and, after passing through several phases, the affair continued to remain in suspense until, about two years ago, the opportunity was given to M. Coumoundouros of thus rehabilitating the credit of his country. M. Coumoundouros has often been called the Cavour of Greece; and he is undoubtedly the most popular man in the country. He has ruled Greece repeatedly as a Prime Minister, and longer than any other contemporary Greek statesman. M. Coumoundouros visited England some years ago; and he is one of her warmest admirers. With reference to the claims of the Greek nationality, his name has always been associated with a policy of action, having in his younger days personally taken part as a volunteer in one of the Cretan insurrections.

The portrait is from a photograph by Moraites, of Athens.

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE.

Our Special Artist in the disturbed parts of the West of Ireland contributes a rather startling illustration of the manner in which a landlord has found it needful literally to take up arms for the safety of his life, while personally engaged in serving writs of ejectment on the defaulting tenants of his estate. Mr. Walter Burke, a gentleman who was candidate for a county constituency at the last General Election, is owner of property in the neighbourhood of Claremorris, County Mayo. He had occasion to obtain writs of ejectment against his tenants at Curragh Leigh, but could not find any process-server who would run the risk of going round to deliver them. So Mr. Burke resolved to perform this legal business for himself. Accompanied by a trusty servant, both of them well mounted and furnished with loaded revolvers, Mr. Burke

M. COUMOUNDOUROS, PRIME MINISTER OF GREECE.

galloped rapidly across country, from one farmhouse straight to another, taking the occupants in each case entirely by surprise. He alighted at each door, took out his weapon, and, with the writ in his other hand, walked unceremoniously in, and showed it to the person there, with whom he left it, and then got into the saddle, and rode away as quickly as he had come. In some instances, however, the people were not at

home, but Mr. Burke fell in with his customers in the neighbouring market-town. He saw one of them, Malachy Fallon, standing in the street at a shop door. Fallon rushed into the house, upon which Mr. Burke got off his horse, went in after him, and chased him up stairs, and from room to room; till finally in the garret, his last place of refuge, the runaway tenant was overtaken, and was obliged to accept service of the writ.

So great is the danger to which the process-server's life is exposed just now, that it is almost impossible to find one who will perform this duty. Until the Land League obtained its present sway over the people, the office of process-server was almost a sinecure, not having, in the course of a year, more than one or two processes to serve, and often none at all; so that it in no way interfered with the man's carrying on his ordinary occupation, which was generally that of care-taker on a farm. Now things are otherwise; and those who held this formerly peaceful office before have almost to a man preferred resigning their salary to risking their lives in doing the obnoxious work. But when the unfortunate process-server undertakes to brave this danger, his fate is often to be deplored. An instance took place at Darragh, in county Limerick, where, on the 13th ult., a process-server named John Riordan was engaged in serving ejectments on the tenants of Lord Ashtown. He was attacked by a crowd of more than two hundred people, who pelted him with stones and belaboured him with sticks to such an extent that the poor fellow was nearly dead when he arrived at Kilfinane, a distance of two miles, which he had to run for his life.

Several fresh outrages have been reported this week, among which is the burning of farm-houses, as well as the mutilation of cattle, and ferocious assaults, and formidable riots. Mr. Duly, proprietor of the *Connaught Telegraph*, has been released from custody in Kilmainham Gaol.

The *Willem Barents*, the little Polar ship which has already made three voyages to the Northern Polar Sea, left Amsterdam last Saturday for the fourth time. The crew consists of a Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, H. van Breechouzen, as captain, two other officers, a physician, a zoologist, a photographer (the Englishman, Mr. Grant); and six sailors. The King and all the members of the Royal family have given considerable gifts to the expedition, and from all sides it has met with co-operation.



THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE AGITATION: MR. WALTER BURKE SERVING WRITS ON HIS TENANTS.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

HOME NEWS.

Thirteen militia regiments began on Monday their annual period of training, which extends to June 4.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain hold a convocation next Wednesday at the South Kensington Museum.

At the annual meeting of the London University on Tuesday a resolution authorising the holding of examinations twice a year was adopted.

Rooks, which were unknown in Orkney until about two years ago, have now formed a regular settlement in every garden where trees are to be found.

According to an Edinburgh journal, the Lord Advocate has telegraphed announcing that Government will introduce a bill for the abolition of Church and manse rates in Scotland.

Dr. Danford Thomas was on Monday elected Coroner for Central Middlesex in the room of the late Dr. Hardwicke by a large majority over the number polled for Mr. Bolton.

An international exhibition of flour-mill machinery and of machines used in the manufacture and baking of bread has been held this week at the Agricultural Hall.

At a Court of Aldermen, held on Tuesday at the Guildhall, the Lord Mayor in the chair—Mr. William Anderson Ogg, merchant, citizen, and fruiterer, was nominated by his Lordship as one of the Sheriffs of the year ensuing.

Mr. John Simon, F.R.S., and Mr. T. Pridgin Teale, have been reappointed members of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom for the ensuing five years.

On the strong representation of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the First Commissioner of Works, the Treasury have consented to give a grant of one thousand pounds for the restoration and improvement of St. Margaret's Churchyard, Westminster.

Nineteen men of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, who had displayed conspicuous bravery during the last five years in saving sixty-seven lives, yesterday week received medals at the hands of the chairman of the Metropolitan Board.

It transpired at the hearing of a technical issue in connection with the Miles Platting Ritualist case in the Chancery Division, on Saturday, judgment on the point being reserved, that the costs in the undefended suit amounted to £243.

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The fourth and last of the Cantor Lectures on the Art of Lace-making was given at the Society of Arts on Monday evening by Mr. Alan Cole; the subject of the lecture being "Modern Hand-made Laces and Machine-made Laces."

An attempt was made to blow up the Militia barracks at Chester on the night of the 5th inst. A bag, containing some explosive, was hung upon a nail driven into the wall, and exploded by means of a fuse. No damage, however, was done.

After a protracted debate the Leamington Town Council decided on Monday, by a majority of only one, to erect new municipal buildings on the Denbigh Villa site, instead of on that of the pump-rooms, which belong to the town. The ground will cost over £6000, and the buildings another £25,000.

Her Majesty has conferred the Albert Medal of the Second Class on George Williams, boatman, Uzon Station of the Coast Guard, on account of services in respect of saving the lives of four survivors of the crew of the Norwegian brig Ranger, of Fredrikshald, which was wrecked at Marywells.

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., presided at the annual meeting of the Royal Asylum in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, held on Tuesday afternoon at the Rooms in Oxford-street.—Mr. O. E. Coope, M.P., and Lord Ebury also advocated the claims of the society.

An exhibition of roses from the gardens of Messrs. William Paul and Son, of Waltham-cross, has been open this year at the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's-park. The show includes a collection of specimens about 250 in number, excellent as to bloom, and arranged with taste.

The Lord Mayor has received, through the Spanish Minister, a pressing invitation from the Alcalde of Madrid to be present at the fêtes about to be given in that city in celebration of the Calderon Centenary, but has been obliged to decline it, owing to official duties in London.

At a business meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales held on Monday evening at the Memorial Hall, previous to the annual spring session, which began on the following day, the election of president for the year 1882 took place. The candidates were the Rev. J. A. Macfadyen, M.A., of Manchester, and the Rev. Dr. Parker, of the City Temple; the result of the voting, which was by ballot, being that Mr. Macfadyen was elected by 726 votes, as against 429 given to Dr. J. Parker.

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MAY FLOWERS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.
FROM A PAINTING BY CHAPLIN.

MAY FLOWERS.

The pretty little girl, in M. Chaplin's pleasing picture, has got as much as she can well carry of floral treasures. Her apron, or the skirt of her frock, and the bosom, with both arms holding masses of blossoming branches, or sprays of every flowering tree, shrub, and creeping plant in season, and the basket-like hat which hangs by its ribbons from her lifted elbow, are filled with the lovely produce of genial Spring. It is a rich booty that this fair and innocent deprecatress among the hedgerows and thickets has gathered, and is now bringing home in triumph—as declared by the light in her eyes and the gentle pride of her countenance and gesture—to decorate the bower where a gladsome birthday festival, happily falling in the sweet month of May, will be celebrated with a party of her youthful friends. But, the other day, in a suburban field half defaced with bricks and mortar for house-building, half remaining in a grassy state, and no longer used for pasture or fenced against idle intruders, we saw a ragged and dirty child of the London streets, picking a small heap of buttercups and daisies. And that was quite as good to little Mary Ann, and it did us good to see that she was so easily made happy.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THIRD NOTICE.

Mr. Briton Rivière, the new Academician elect, could have told the story of "Envy, Hatred, and Malice" (2), as fully, and more acceptably on a much smaller canvas. A girl standing fondling a pug pup, is surrounded by a crowd of dogs, of species so various they might furnish a small dog show, and who, after the manner of their several kinds, are displaying the passions indicated by the title. The dogs are much better painted than the human figure. In "A Roman Holiday" (155), also, the Christian martyr making in a dying effort the sign of the cross with his sword in the sand of the amphitheatre floor, is less successful than the tiger lying slain at his side, or than—and more especially—another tiger that, scared at the defeat of its mate, slinks away howling along the inclosure wall of the arena. But the artist is more happy in the figures of two smaller pictures, the one entitled "Let Sleeping Dogs lie" (402), showing a besotted "rough" asleep on an ale-house bench, with an empty quart pot by his side, and a bull-dog, also asleep, on his chest; the other called "Hope Deferred" (419), representing wife or sweet-heart looking anxiously out to sea in a storm, with a terrier by her side that seems to share all her fears. The lion—the "holy" legendary lion that visited the renowned marabout Sidi Ahmed ben Avuda—in Mr. Heywood Hardy's picture, No. 213, is likewise a fine piece of animal-painting, though here again the canvas is needlessly large for the subject.

An earlier welcome in these notices was due to the picture in the Lecture-Room, by the American painter F. A. Bridgeman, representing "The Funeral Rites of a Mummy on the Nile" (906)—i.e., a grand procession of boats conveying the embalmed body of an ancient Egyptian, in its painted sarcophagus, to the tomb up in the mountains. The explanatory notes in the catalogue relieve us from the duty of offering further description; but certainly no work founded upon Egyptian archaeology at once so learned, imaginative, and picturesque has appeared since Mr. Poynter's "Israel in Egypt." It more than redeems the promise of the painter's picture of an Assyrian monarch shooting lions in an arena before his court, which was exhibited at Burlington House a few years back; and the careful finished execution evinces the beneficial influence of Mr. Bridgeman's master, Gérôme.

"The Defense of Rorke's Drift" (899), by Mrs. Butler, hanging near at hand in the same room, is sadly disappointing—the more so after the long delay attending its exhibition, and for comparison—inevitable comparison—with M. de Neuville's very spirited sketch of the same subject. The mistake of the pictorial treatment seems to be the over insistence on the glare and reflections from the burning house that served for hospital; emphasis and contrast are thereby lost, and the general colouring becomes monotonous, lurid, and unpleasant. Close by hangs another martial subject, "Candahar" (887), by R. C. Woodville, depicting that stirring incident of the Afghan campaign where, in storming Gondi Mullah Sahibdad, the 92nd Highlanders and 2nd Goorkas advanced along the low walls and outworks and from house to house under a galling fire from every neighbouring parapet, window, and loophole. The effect appears to be too cold, and the picture, perhaps, hardly equals that of last year; yet it is full of promise in the spirit of the conception, the vigour of the realisation, and the command of the human figure in every possible attitude and foreshortening.

The picture purchased this year by the Academy from the Chantry Fund is J. Collier's "Last Voyage of Henry Hudson" (260), showing the great navigator (whose name is given to the great bay and river he explored in his voyages to the Polar Seas) in the boat in which, with his son and some infirm sailors, he was ruthlessly set adrift by his mutinied crew. Nothing is in view but fragments of ice-floe; the old man stands to the helm, awaiting death with fortitude; his little son clings to him imploringly; one of the sick sailors lies incapable against the boat's side. All this is told unmistakably, and the painting is very satisfactory, yet somehow the artist—hitherto known only as a portrait painter—does not move us with the terror of the situation, and its imminent tragedy. The thin clothing of the child may be meant to excite our pity, but is contrary to all probability. Another work purchased from the same fund is Mr. Brock's realisation in bronze of the equestrian group of an Indian, with spear raised to thrust in the jaws of a huge boar that is attacking horse and man, entitled "A Moment of Peril," the model for which we reviewed when exhibited here last year. The energy of the composition, and the technical ability displayed are beyond question. Mr. Brock, like Mr. Birch, worked under the late Mr. Foley, and both do credit to that great sculptor. The statue, "The Prodigal" (1498), by Mr. Calder Marshall, has also been bought by the artist's brother Academician, from the same fund, and the purchase may be regarded as a testimony to a sculptor who in his day has done work admirable at least in feeling.

Returning to the painters, we find Mr. Marks at his best, within the range of his unpretending art and quiet humour in "An Episcopal Visitation" (113)—a Bishop regarding a pelican in the Zoological Gardens. What rare nicety of observation of both human and ornithological varieties, what delicate perception of their minute characteristics and traits, and what subtle faculty of realisation does it not require to induce the irreverent comparisons which this picture incongruously suggests! Who but Mr. Marks would find an analogy between the solemn, important-looking bird, with uncouth but clean-cut mandibles, and the reflective, self-satisfied, close-shaven, trim ecclesiastic? Scarcely less penetrative, and hardly less droll is the group (252) of the conceited "author" reading his manuscript to a couple of most unsympathetic "critics." "The Man of Law" (478) is likewise a capital character study. In mentioning the series of decorative designs illustrative of "Christian Charity," by Mr. Armitage, in Room III.,

we omitted to notice the large picture by the same artist of "Samson and the Lion" (554), which effectively closes the vista of the north rooms. Two things are noteworthy in the conception of this work: first, Samson's strength is not indicated vulgarly as that of burly Hercules, he is rather of the type of a Greek athlete—for the painter properly suggests that his strength is from the Lord; secondly, the daring evinced in representing the Jewish hero as whirling the lion aloft, as he were "a kid," to dash him over the rocks. Although the colouring is hardly decorative, the treatment has a largeness of style referable to Mr. Armitage's early training in monumental art. Fuller reference than we could give in our first notice is due to Sir John Gilbert's "Fair St. George" (149)—one of the artist's greatest technical successes, and proclaiming decorative and monumental powers that, as we have already said, would have been engaged for the public service by any other State of Europe. The passivity of the saint and the Lady Saba is hardly inappropriate to the moment represented, or to so legendary a theme; and detracts nothing from the decorative function the work is so well fitted to fulfil. The colouring and tone of the draperies, armour, and impressive landscape, have much affinity to those of the Venetians; while the manly vigorous handling recalls the execution of Rubens.

Mr. Waller has made a notable advance in "Success!" (81)—a duellist leaving the field where his man lies wounded, perhaps mortally, but so paralysed by remorse that he heeds not the efforts of his seconds to force on his coat and hurry him into the postchaise, at the door of which he and they stand. The painting is as efficient as the moral of the duellist's "success" is well pointed. Perhaps a still greater advance is made by A. Stock in "At Last" (391)—the return of a soldier son to his lonely widowed mother. Seldom have we seen a somewhat hackneyed incident of humble life—the dénouement, as we may call it, of a domestic drama—realised with such an entire absence of obtrusive sentimentality or theatrical trap. The young trooper, bronzed and pleasant looking, but no imaginary hero, stands in the cross-light of the cottage door, his face radiant with joyful anticipation, but hesitating to present himself too suddenly. In the full light of the foreground sits the aged mother, with the letter announcing her boy's return by her side, and evidently, though deaf to the opening of the door and unconscious of his presence, thinking but of him—with that constant but undemonstrative resigned affection that is so pathetic in age. Not less excellent than the telling of the story is the thoroughness and solidity of the painting.

Mr. Seymour Lucas has a picture (354), with many figures, of Charles I. receiving Major Pudsey and Toby Jordan as ambassadors from the town of Gloucester, after the King had summoned it to surrender. The situation is not unintelligently realised, and the execution is creditable, yet the work fails to deeply interest or impress. "Here we go round the Mulberry Bush" (9), by Mr. Yeames—children dancing in a ring round a Sebastopol gun in a seaport town—has some characteristic figures, but does not escape the tameness of the painter's recent works. More artistic is "Il dolce far niente" (208), by the same—a luxurious damsel lounging on a couch. Mr. G. D. Leslie's single contribution—children (mostly girls) playing the game of "Hen and Chickens" (295) on a trim sward, has the artist's unfailing charm of fidelity to naïve youthful beauty and grace, and his favourite effect of soft, broadly-diffused light. A somewhat analogous charm of simplicity distinguishes Mr. Boughton's figure of "Hester Prynne" (from Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter") on her errand of mercy knocking at a door during the plague; and his "Kitty: a portrait" (368). There is also by him a view of the town of Hoorn, one of the "dead cities" of the Zuyder Zee (374), which is peculiarly happy in its daylight effect. We would include in this article, with commendation of its spirited vigorous treatment, a picture (385) by W. Small, representing the rescue from the rigging of the survivors of a foundered ship.

A few other figure-pictures, together with the remaining portraits, landscapes, &c., must be reserved for future notice.

SKETCHES IN THE PARIS SALON.

Last week our remarks on the Salon related chiefly to figure-subjects. In the present notice we propose saying a few cursory words on the landscapes and cattle-pieces of the exhibition. These, like the figure-subjects, are apt to run into large canvases, and one often wonders where pictures of such portentous size can ultimately be housed. In the *salon Carré*, for example, at the end of the vista to the right, there hangs a great picture some twelve feet by eight, representing a vast ploughed field which a great bull-necked hind is sowing. The action of the man is admirable; indeed, we doubt whether we ever saw the swinging gait of the sower better represented; but surely the artist, A. Perret, would have given him a better chance of long life had his dimensions been expressed in inches instead of feet.

This passion for large canvases naturally leads to roughness of execution—foreground details are little attended to, general effect appearing to be the sole object of the artist. Vegetation and tree foliage are rather suggested than expressed; and the result is that, before every feature in the landscape can take its proper place, the spectator must stand ten or twelve feet off.

The Salon authorities, moreover, have awarded ample space to foreign artists, and some of the best landscapes belong to other than French artists. This wide welcome, indeed, to men of all nations is, as it has been now for many years, a very characteristic and pleasing feature of the exhibition. One of the best examples of this catholicity, and one peculiarly flattering to the art genius of England, occurs in the great covered garden-space devoted to sculpture. The supreme place of honour there is given to Lord Ronald Gower's magnificent figure monument glorifying, so far as any bronze or marble can, the memory of Shakespeare. The bust of the poet being crowned by Fame forms the apex of the composition, whilst against the four panels of a well-proportioned pedestal of Renaissance design are placed admirably studied life-sized figures of Hamlet, Lady Macbeth, Falstaff, and Prince Henry. The ultimate home of this, the most magnificent of all Shakespearean monuments, will, we have reason to think, be Stratford-upon-Avon.

Turning to the well-chosen landscape examples which fill our double page, we regret that our space will enable us to do little more than name them. They are all peculiarly representative, and most of them are masterpieces in respect of colour, effect, and aerial, as well as linear, perspective.

No. 261 represents a group of "Ducks" on the river shore to the right of the punt, though they are not very well defined in the woodcut. The artist is Léon Boudet. 118, a serene "Autumn Evening," by C. J. Beauverie; 31, "The Port of Collioure," at the foot of the Eastern Pyrenees, by A. Appian, a pupil of Corot's. These are all Frenchmen; but the author of the next, 1210, "An Autumn Evening," is Louis Japy, a Swiss. An avenue in "The Forest of Marly" (2030), by G. Rodrigues, another of Corot's pupils, shows a touch of the

master's indefiniteness without his compensating tenderness. The trees in the original are intended for birches. "A Dieppe Fishing-Boat" (891), by M. A. Flameng, is a very luminous seapiece; but the slackness of sail is scarcely consistent with the amount of way on the vessel. Sheep "Returning to the Farm" (888), with sky and distance nicely given, has Léon Flahaut for its author. He studied under Fleury, as well as under Corot. Another of Fleury's pupils is C. Bernier, whose "Moorland of Kerrenic," a remarkably fine landscape, is numbered 149. The next picture, that of the cow standing in the water, near "The Sluice" (2306), is one of the most important and telling of its kind in the whole exhibition. The cow is nearly lifesize, and magnificently painted, and, in its relation to the landscape, nothing could be finer. Its author is Emile Van Marcke, a Frenchman by birth, if not by blood, and a worthy disciple of the famous Troyon.

Another work remarkable for its *vraisemblance* and nicely-balanced parts is "The Barge Towing" (1235), by Roger Jourdain. The dragging action of the women is wonderfully sympathetic in effect. Another large picture full of truth to nature, and which, like the last three named, commands special attention on the walls of the Salon, is the "Seaweed Gathering" (2335) on the coast of Finistere. The two bullocks as "wheelers" and the two lean horses as "leaders" are characteristic of that region. The painter is E. Vernier. The three small pictures between the last two, 1639, 244—both flower-pieces of most effective colouring—and the delicate little landscape, 689, are respectively by E. Minet, Madame Bonvalet-Barillot, pupil of her brother, Léon Barillot, who is represented by two capital pictures in the present Salon, and by Victor Deroche. Besides the two flower pictures just named, there are several others magnificent in composition and gorgeous in colour. In respect of these let the following names suffice:—E. Gilbaut, G. Jeannin, and Ernest Quost.

The two marine pictures, 1319, by Charles Lapostole, and 2115, by L. P. Sauvage, are noticeable on the walls of the Salon for the fine quality of their tone. The two tree-subjects, 259, E. L. Boudier, and 293, E. A. Breton, though scrappy-looking in the woodcuts and lacking rather in subject, have much art significance in the originals, especially as regards effect. This matter of effect is, as has already been implied, the dominating idea in the minds of all French landscapists. The numbers 2449, "Evening," by J. H. Zuber; "The Coming Storm," 125, by L. de Bellée; 1312, "The End of the Tempest," by E. Lansyer; and 1812, "Morning Effect," by P. E. Péraire, are all four admirable in light and shade and atmospheric action. The rocks in the original of 2116, by A. Sauzay, are well studied, though roughly rendered. No. 20 is by R. Allou, and the two cows and calf, 87, by L. Barillot.

Most of the works we have named are, comparatively speaking, by young men; and, if the reader will keep in mind that many of them are big canvases, and important, therefore, from their size as well as for their art-excellence—and all of them come under this latter category—he will be able with the aid of the woodcuts, to picture to himself, with something like satisfaction, the appearance of the originals on the walls of the Salon.

The paintings altogether occupy about thirty great rooms; and besides these there are two large apartments devoted exclusively to architecture, three to engravings, many of them after well-known pictures in former Salons, and some of them after pictures in the present exhibition; and along with these are hung water-colours, pastels, enamels, porcelain paintings, and works in black and white. A general collection in all these departments of art, including miniatures, adorns nearly the entire wall space of the galleries which run round the inclosed garden devoted to Sculpture. When our readers are told that the ends of this immense parallelogram are about eighty paces each in length, and about 260 paces on each of the long sides, they will readily understand why we insist on finding in the Paris Salon the greatest exposition of modern art in Europe.

J. F. R.

ART NOTES.

The bust of the late Sir Rowland Hill, by Mr. Keyworth, has been placed in Westminster Abbey.

The foundation-stone of the Technical College, Finsbury, in connection with the City and Guilds of London Institute, was laid by Prince Leopold on Tuesday.

Mr. Briton Rivière and Mr. Walter William Ouless, painters, have been elected Royal Academician, and Mr. Thomas Oldham Barlow a Royal Academician Engraver.

The Court of Common Council have resolved that a bust of Lord Beaconsfield be executed in marble, in lasting memory of the deceased statesman, at an expense not exceeding £250.

For the best marine picture at their last exhibition the Fine-Arts Commissioners at Sydney have awarded a medal and a certificate to Mr. Edward Hayes, R.H.A. The picture has also been bought for their National Gallery.

Prince Leopold on Tuesday laid the foundation-stone of the projected Technical College at Finsbury, a building which is intended to form one of the principal centres of the important work now carried on by the City and Guilds of London Institute. A large company assembled.

At the Hanover Gallery is being exhibited the large picture for the ante-room of the House of Lords, which Mr. Herbert has had in hand so many years, together with a collection of other works, painted by him from an early period of his lengthened career down to the present time. A review of the collection must, however, be deferred till next week.

A summer exhibition in connection with the York Fine-Art Institution at York was opened on the 5th inst. An important feature of the exhibition is a large collection of Indian works of art and articles of virtù belonging to the Prince of Wales, which were brought by him from India. They were sent from Aberdeen, and occupy the central hall and the north and south galleries of the exhibition.

Yesterday week a meeting of the committee for promoting the special loan exhibition of Spanish and Portuguese Ornamental Art was held at the South Kensington Museum—Prince Leopold presided. Promises were reported of important contributions on loan from the Royal and national collections in Spain and Portugal, and from numerous private collections in those countries, in France, and in England.

The portrait of the late Lord Beaconsfield published in our number for April 23 was from a photograph by Messrs. Downey, of Ebury-street, Pimlico, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. Messrs. Downey, who are renowned all the world over, have had the privilege of photographing all the most celebrated persons of the time, from the Queen downwards. In their varied and extensive collection there is nothing finer than the portrait of the late lamented Earl of Beaconsfield.

The Queen has signified her pleasure that a reduced copy shall be made and published of the bust of Lord Beaconsfield which was executed from the life by Count Gleichen last year expressly for her Majesty. The replica of this bust made by her Majesty's permission for the Beaconsfield Club is on exhibition in the Grosvenor Gallery.—The Committee of the Junior Carlton Club have unanimously approved of a bust of

Lord Beaconsfield by Mr. Belt, and have commissioned him to execute it in marble for the Club.

A portrait, lifesize, fully half-length, of Mr. Tennyson, by Mr. Millais, has been added to the exhibition of the painter's works at the Fine-Art Society's rooms in Bond-street. The Laureate stands full-front to the spectator in the cloak well-known to his friends, and holding in one hand the no less familiar black felt sombrero. So marvellously real is the likeness, so brilliant the lighting of the head, so penetrative the eyes, as they seem to literally fascinate us, that the first sight of the picture is positively startling, and it is some time before it occurs to us to inquire by what magic of art so vivid an embodiment of a noble physiognomy has been attained. But as regards the painting itself, it is worthy of the artist, and has never been surpassed by him. More need not be said.

MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

SECOND NOTICE.

Fraser is mainly redeemed from the imputation of heaviness by the contributions of two ladies. Mrs. Brassey's description of the behaviour of "The Sunbeam" in a storm is as bright a piece of writing as anything in her account of the terrestrial circumnavigation of that world-renowned vessel. Miss Bertha Thomas's "Autobiography of an Agnostic" is an irresistibly amusing *reductio ad absurdum* of the postulates of dogmatic scepticism by showing the consequences of their application to the actual affairs of life. Mr. W. Simpson's investigation of the origin of the Prince of Wales's Feathers indicates how deeply the most familiar emblems are rooted in antiquity. The best of the other papers are the Oxford tutor's picture of the ways of the young Oxonians of the present academic generation; and Mr. Noble's reminiscences of a coterie of Lancashire poets.

We almost lose sight of the heroine of *Blackwood's "Private Secretary"* in the present instalment, and the special charm of the story disappears with her, although the members of the Scallan household are all types of character very felicitously caught and presented. "A French Speculation" is also a study of character very true to life. The Duchess of Newcastle is the subject of this month's chapter of the autobiographical series. A paper on Mr. Gladstone's recent unostentatious Budget suggests that the Premier is only *reculant pour mieux sauter*, and that his next bound will carry him a long way. There are also an interesting study on the decline of the sword into a mere symbol, and a very graceful and complimentary copy of verses to the American sculptor Story.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* Mr. Justin McCarthy's "Comet of a Season" reaches the crisis which has for some time been preparing. The investigation, "What became of Cromwell?" affords a curious instance of the difficulty of obtaining absolutely conclusive evidence in an historical inquiry. "Sir Oliver Surface" is a biography of the comedian Yates. The most interesting contribution to *Temple Bar*, after the serial tales, is a very fair account of Byron's expedition to Greece. *Belgravia* has a story in which "Ouida" appears in the unwonted character of a moral teacher in a child's tale. Very wholesome her moral is, and it is enforced with all her accustomed power. Mr. Mallock, on the other hand, who has set up as a moral teacher, continues to administer, in his "Romance of the Nineteenth Century," the same unwholesome mixture of affected religion and unmanly passion. "Rambles about Eton" and "The Epicure in Jamaica" are amusing reading. There is nothing of the slightest interest in *Time*, with the exception of "Sophy"; but "Sophy" counts for more than half a dozen ordinary stories. Mrs. Riddell's "Senior Partner" is, in like manner, the mainstay of *London Society*. The most interesting contribution to the *Theatre* is Mr. Joseph Hatton's account of American actors and audiences.

Our Times, a new candidate for public support, is distinguished by the unusual number and variety, and by consequence the comparative brevity, of its contributions. Among the best are Mr. R. Black's tale, "The Boy Bishop," and a very effective piece of diablerie entitled "Mr. Morton's Butler." Many of the other papers deal with subjects of practical philanthropy or politics, and all such are distinguished by an honourable sincerity and earnestness.

From Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin we have received an unusually excellent number of their Magazine of Art (noticed in a previous issue), first part of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, illustrated by Doré; first part of Household Guide, Picturesque America, British Ballads, Family Magazine, Old and New London, Old and New Edinburgh, Technical Educator, Science for All, Familiar Wild Flowers, Cookery, Book of the Dog, and Royal Shakspere.

The Fashion Books include *Le Follet*, *World of Fashion*, *Ladies' Gazette of Fashion*, *Myra's Journal*, *Myra's Mid-Monthly*, *Weldon's Ladies' Journal*, and *Household Journal*.

Among the other magazines and serial publications received are the *Antiquary*, *Home*, *North American Review*, *Pathways of Palestine*, *Sporting Mirror*, *Journal of Forestry*, *Colburn's New Monthly*, *Good Words*, *Leisure Hour*, *Welcome*, *Month and Catholic Review*, *Universal Instructor*, *Tinsley's*, *St. James's*, *Churchman*, *Modern Thought*, *Burlington*, *Portfolio*, *Men of Mark*, *St. James's*, *Churchman's Shilling Magazine*, *Science Gossip*, *Army and Navy Magazine*, *Art Journal*; and *Monthly Parts of House and Home*, *All the Year Round*, *Social Notes*, *Sunday at Home*, *Gardeners' Magazine*, *Gardening Illustrated*, *Day of Rest*, *Boy's Own Paper*, *Girl's Own Paper*, *Young England*, and *Union Jack*.

An old friend with a new and winsome face has come to life. *Household Words*, a weekly serial, established by Charles Dickens, has, after an interval of about a quarter of a century, been revived by his son.

Besides articles of a more strictly professional character, the *Church Quarterly* is distinguished by a singularly thoughtful and appreciative essay on George Eliot—one of the most satisfactory, because one of the most discriminating, tributes that her genius has received since her death. There are also able articles on The Huguenots, Plant Life, the Letters of Pope Gregory I., and recent changes at Oxford regarded from an Anglican point of view.

The contents of the *Modern Review* are in general interesting, but the only one of special note is a virulent diatribe against the medical profession, in inspiring which hostility to vaccination seems to have borne a part.

Mr. Edward Walford, M.A., with the help of Mr. George Gilbert Scott, and of others who aided him in founding the *Antiquary*, has revived the *Sacristy*, a quarterly review of sacred archaeology, ecclesiastical art, literature, and antiquities; the first fruits of his resuscitating labours being a pleasant medley of antiquarian lore.

We learn that the last section of the granite for the Eddy's one Lighthouse has been fitted and dispatched from the De Lank Granite Quarries, near Bodmin, and that it is expected that the tower will be completely set on the rock before a month is over, which is six months before the contract time.

THE COURT.

During the Queen's sojourn at Buckingham Palace last week her Majesty entertained at dinner the Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Teck, the Duchess Dowager of Athole, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, Earl and Countess Spencer, Earl Sydney, Viscount Bridport, Lord and Lady John Manners, Lady Harriet Grimston, Lady Frances Baillie, Miss Knollys, and the Dean of Westminster. The Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Connaught, Princess Louise of Lorne, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales lunched with her Majesty. Princess Christian was on a visit to the Queen.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice visited Princess Louise of Lorne at Kensington Palace and the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. Prince Alfred and the Princesses of Edinburgh came to see the Queen.

Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild and Sir Philip Rose were received by her Majesty. Lord Rowton accompanied them. Prince Leopold was with the Queen. The portrait of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, painted by Mr. J. E. Millais, was submitted to her Majesty's inspection. Earl Granville had an audience of the Queen. Mr. Gladstone was to have had an audience of her Majesty, but was prevented by indisposition. Her Majesty inspected several of Mr. Belt's works at Buckingham Palace.

Princess Beatrice visited the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours; and the French Gallery, Pall-mall; also the Summer Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery; and the Soho Bazaar. Her Royal Highness also paid visits to the Duchess of Edinburgh and the Princess of Wales. The Princess and Prince Leopold went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, and to the Strand Theatre.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice left town for Windsor Castle at five p.m. yesterday week, being escorted from Buckingham Palace to Paddington by a detachment of Life Guards. Prince Leopold returned to Claremont. Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, nephew of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, was presented to her Majesty by Lord Rowton after her arrival at the castle.

Mr. Sydney Locock was presented to the Queen on Saturday, and kissed hands on his appointment as Minister at Belgrave. The Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers dined with her Majesty.

Divine service was performed on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle by the Rev. Henry Twells, Rector of Waltham, Leicestershire, the Queen and Princess Beatrice being present. Her Majesty and the Princess drove out in the afternoon; and the Hon. Lady Biddulph joined the Royal dinner circle.

On Monday Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein lunched with the Queen; and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley and Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone dined with her Majesty.

The Queen inspected the Royal vault beneath the Albert Memorial Chapel on Tuesday. The Royal dinner party included Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts, Lord and Lady Salisbury, Lord Carlingford, and the United States Minister.

On Wednesday her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, inspected the Aldershot troops.

The Queen has walked and driven out, as usual, every day.

The appointments are gazetted of Captain Arthur John Bigge, Royal Artillery, Assistant Keeper of Privy Purse and Assistant Private Secretary to her Majesty, to be Equerry in Ordinary, in the room of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, who has resigned; and Lieutenant-General the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, Equerry in Ordinary to her Majesty, to be an extra Equerry; also Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Edward William Pelham-Clinton to be one of the Grooms in Waiting to her Majesty, in the room of Captain Arthur John Bigge.

Lady Churchill has succeeded the Duchess Dowager of Athole as Lady in Waiting; and Lord Methuen and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. Carrington have succeeded Lord Ribblesdale and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell as Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

COURT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Her Majesty's Drawingroom on Thursday week was attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Leopold, and the Duke of Cambridge. The Nawab Nazim of Bengal, accompanied by his son, Prince Asman Kudr Asad Ali Mirza, was presented to the Queen, to take leave on his return to the East. The general presentations numbered nearly 300.

The Queen wore a dress and train of black silk trimmed with jet embroidery and crape, and a black tulle veil, surmounted by a diadem of diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a necklace, brooch, and earrings of diamonds, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, Louise of Prussia, St. Catherine of Russia, Marie Louise of Spain, St. Isabelle of Portugal, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of black poult de soie veiled in tulle and studded with diamonds, corsage to correspond, train of black velvet and satin; head-dress, a tiara of diamonds, feathers, and veil; ornaments, diamonds; orders, Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein wore a train and corsage of rich white satin duchesse over a petticoat of the same, handsomely trimmed with pearl embroidery and ostrich feathers; head-dress, a diadem of diamonds, feathers, and veil; ornaments, diamonds; orders, the Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order, the Prussian order for Care of the Sick and Wounded, and the Louise Prussian order.

Princess Beatrice wore a dress and train of Oriental silk, embroidered with gold; head-dress, feathers, veil, and a tiara of Oriental rubies, with necklace, brooch, and earrings to correspond; orders, Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, the Portuguese Order, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Duchess of Connaught wore a pink satin skirt trimmed with tulle and bouquets of roses and lilacs, and a train of brocaded satin trimmed with tulle and butterflies; head-dress, a tiara of diamonds, diamond stars, veil, and plume; ornaments, diamonds; orders, Victoria and Albert, the Imperial Order of India, the Louise Order of Prussia, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order, and the medal in commemoration of the Golden Wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Germany.

Her Majesty's first State Concert is fixed for the 18th inst., at Buckingham Palace. The Prince of Wales will hold a Levée on the 23rd inst., at St. James's Palace; and the first State Ball takes place on the 25th inst. The Queen's birthday will be celebrated on the 28th inst.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales reached Munich yesterday week, and arrived at Vienna at half-past seven last Saturday morning. His Royal Highness was received at the railway station by the Emperor, the Archduke Joseph, the Dukes Augustus, Philip, and Ferdinand of Coburg-Gotha, Sir G. H. Elliot, the British Ambassador, and Lord Torrington. After an exchange of cordial salutations, the Prince drove with the Emperor to the palace. His Royal Highness has left Vienna for Pesth.

The Prince has been elected a trustee of the British Museum; and at a late Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of England, held at Freemasons' Hall, his Royal Highness was declared as installed as First Principal of the Order.

The Princess has remained at Marlborough House during

the Prince's absence in Austria. On Tuesday her Royal Highness, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, was present at the christening of Lord and Lady Carrington's infant daughter at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. The Princess stood sponsor for the infant, which was named Alexandra. The Rev. F. Garden and the Rev. Canon Luckock performed the baptismal rites.

The Prince and Princess will honour the Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital by their presence at a conversazione to be given on the 27th inst.

The annual dinner of the officers of the 10th Hussars is appointed to take place at Willis's Rooms on June 2, when the Prince, as Colonel of the Regiment, will preside.

The visit of his Royal Highness to Great Yarmouth for the purpose of inspecting the Norfolk Artillery Militia, of which corps the Prince is hon. Colonel, will be made in June. The inspection will take place on the 9th of the month.

The Prince will open next month the new infirmary for Marylebone erected by the guardians at Notting-hill.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, accompanied by Prince Alfred and Princess Victoria of Edinburgh, have given Messrs. Downey, in Ebury-street, sittings for photographs. The Duke and Duchess, with their children, have taken up their residence at Eastwell Park. The Duke has appointed Captain Francis Harwood Poore, Royal Marine Artillery, to be Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have been entertaining the German Ambassador and Countess Marie Münster at Bagshot Park. The Duke will support Prince Leopold at the festival dinner of University College Hospital, to be held at Willis's Rooms on the 20th inst. The Duchess has headed the list of patronesses for a grand military bazaar and fête to be held on July 6 and 7 in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, in furtherance of the efforts being made by the Institution of Army Coffee Taverns.

Princess Louise of Lorne, accompanied by Baroness Burdett-Coutts, visited the Richmond Industrial and Fine-Art Loan Exhibition the day before it closed. An amateur performance for the benefit of the Victoria Hospital for Children, Queen's-road, Chelsea, was given on Monday night at Cromwell House, South Kensington, under the personal patronage of Princess Louise.

On Tuesday Prince Leopold laid the foundation-stone of the projected Technical College at Finsbury.

The health of the King of Sweden and Norway has improved since his arrival at Bournemouth with the Queen. On Monday their Majesties drove to Wimborne and visited the Minster. A visit has also been paid to Christchurch Priory, as well as to other places of interest in the neighbourhood. Prince Charles of Sweden arrived at Bournemouth on Tuesday, and the Crown Prince, the betrothed of the Princess Victoria of Baden, will arrive in a few days.

The Earl and Countess of Lonsdale's infant daughter was baptized at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, on Monday. The sponsors were the Marchioness of Hamilton and Lady Augusta Fane, Captain the Hon. Oliver Montagu and the Hon. Michael Herbert, who was represented by his brother, the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P. The child was baptised in the name of Gladys Mary Juliet. At the same time the infant daughter of Mr. Cecil and Lady Augusta Fane was christened. The Earl and Countess of Lonsdale being present.

The Earl of Northbrook will have evening parties on the 19th and the 26th inst., at his official residence at the Admiralty.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The Hon. John Montagu Stopford, 52nd Light Infantry, son of the late Earl of Courtown, and Miss Winifred Reilly, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Reilly and the Hon. Mrs. Reilly, were married on the 5th inst., at the parish church, Thames Ditton, Surrey. The Hon. and Rev. Frank Sugden, uncle of the bride, officiated, assisted by the Rev. E. Rogers, Vicar of the parish.

Marriages are arranged between Captain Lord Charles R. Pratt, 52nd Light Infantry, and Miss Florence Stevenson, daughter of Major Stevenson, formerly of the 7th Dragoon Guards and West Kent Militia, and sister of Mrs. Henry Brassey; between the Hon. Charles Lawrence, son of the late Lord Lawrence, and Miss Sumner, stepdaughter of the late Sir George Buckley Mathew; and between the Dean of Durham and Miss Katherine Gladstone, eldest daughter of the late Captain I. N. Gladstone, R.N., M.P., of Bowden Park, Chippenham.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual spring muster and march out of the City of London Volunteer regiments took place last Saturday afternoon. All the five corps—viz., the 1st London Artillery (Lieutenant-Colonel Wegg-Prsser), 1st London Engineers (Lieutenant-Colonel Drew), London Rifle Brigade (Lieutenant-Colonel Haywood), 2nd London Rifles (Major Nevinson), and 3rd London Rifles (Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie), assembled at Finsbury-circus, whence the column marched off at about half-past five, under the command of the last-named officer. Proceeding by Moorgate-street, Queen Victoria-street, the Thames Embankment, Northumberland-avenue, Pall-mall, St. James's-street, and Piccadilly, they marched to Hyde Park, where they were formed up in line to receive their Brigadier, Colonel Clive, of the Grenadier Guards. The crowd was too great to allow of anything beyond a few simple changes of front being effected, and the regiments were subsequently marched back to the Duke of York's Column and dismissed.

The first of the metropolitan brigade drills of the present season was held last Saturday evening on Wimbledon-common. Colonel Moncrieff, of the Scots Guards, took command of the six regiments, comprising the well-known "Grey Brigade." The line was formed at about half-past six on the plateau near the Windmill, when the force, as it stood in mass of columns, consisted of the South Middlesex Rifles, under Lord Ranelagh; the 10th Middlesex, under Major Clark; the Inns of Court, under Colonel Bulwer; the Artists', under Major Ellis; the Queen's Westminster, under Colonel Bushby; and the London Scottish, under Colonel Lumsden.

Colonel Waller, R.A., commanding the auxiliary artillery of the Home and Woolwich sub-districts, made his official inspection of the 2nd Middlesex (H.M. Customs) Artillery in gun and repository drill at the Tower. At the close Colonel Waller expressed his satisfaction with what he had seen, some of the work having been extremely well done, whilst he was much gratified with the large attendance of officers.

The *Volunteer Service Gazette*, in making up the account of loss and gain of volunteer officers, states that within the first half of the last volunteer year there have been 363 retirements—those of eight lieutenant-colonels, eleven majors, 119 captains, and 225 subalterns. Against these there are 330 new appointments, so that the net loss is 33 for the six months. In the corresponding period of 1879-80 the net loss was 56.

The Royal Archaeological Institute has accepted an invitation to hold its annual meeting in Bedford in July.



SKETCHES OF PICTURES IN THE PARIS SALON.

SEE PAGE 482.

SOUND INVESTMENTS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

The report and accounts recently issued, when studied by the light of the very satisfactory meeting held last week, abundantly demonstrate that, although there has been a marvellous rate of development during the past two years, the future may be looked forward to with perfect confidence. All who are interested in this Railway should carefully study the minutely analytical and exhaustive speech of the President on the occasion referred to. Abundant testimony is there afforded to justify the growing favour with which the securities of this Railway are regarded; and, although it is somewhat invidious to make a selection from Sir Henry Tyler's favourable statements, the following extracts are particularly interesting:—

"Within a limited period we may find the traffic on the Chicago line at least doubled. . . . Therefore I may venture to predict that it is quite worth our while to make our system as perfect as we can, with the view, not of the possibility or probability, but of the certainty, of our having in future more traffic than we shall be able to carry. . . . As I have already told you, the increased population and the increased area under cultivation in the Great West must assist us by bringing a great deal of traffic, and place us in a better position in the future than we have ever been in the past."

It is evident from the enormous emigration which is going on at the present time and the opening out of the vast territories in the West that the Grand Trunk Railway must be considerably enriched. Investors are gradually awakening to these facts, and hence the recent advance in quotations. The Five per Cent Debentures and the Five per Cent First Preferences must be respectively regarded as high-class securities, the Second Preference at 96, earning the full 5 per cent, is decided cheap; while the Third Preference (which earned a small dividend last year) and the Ordinary Stocks being entitled to the whole reversion of the railway (which includes the Grand Trunk Company's proprietorship of £1,193,000 of the Ordinary Stock of the Chicago line) are unquestionably attractive stocks for the future. Recent traffic returns both on the Grand Trunk and Chicago lines have shown such enormous expansion that the intrinsic merits of the property at the present time amply justify still higher quotations.

NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, AND OHIO (late ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN).

The statement of net working for the first two months of the year shows less favourable results than had been expected. This, however, is wholly explained by the unusual severity of the weather. There has been increased vitality in recent receipts, and it is fair to assume that still better results will be attained before the close of the half-year, as many indications of prosperity are manifesting themselves. The ridiculous attempts which have been made to forecast results for the remainder of the half-year, based on the working of two notoriously bad months, need not be regarded with the slightest anxiety; for even in the very worst case, presuming that no cash dividend should be paid, the distribution would be in stock, which at the market price would yield 7 per cent to present investors. The position of the Railway and its value to neighbouring lines are such that it must before long be absorbed by some of the great Companies surrounding it.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING.—The traffic and revenue statements issued by this Railway during the present year have uniformly shown highly favourable results, and as compared with all other American Railways which suffered in January and February from the special causes already referred to, the Philadelphia and Reading's net earnings exhibited large increases instead of decreases. The inherent value of this property doubtless explains the fierce contest now going on to supplant Mr. Gowen in the management. I think these shares should be firmly held for higher prices.

MEXICAN RAILWAY.—A review of the recent history of this Company and its extraordinary advancement to prosperity, must afford considerable encouragement to those who are interested in other Railways which are now emerging from similar troubles to those with which the Mexican Company formerly had to contend. A further marked improvement in values has taken place since last month, due to the great increase of traffic earnings.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—A great rise has taken place in this stock during the past month. Among the many favourable features, the prospect of an early removal of the restrictions upon cattle traffic is of great importance, as direct benefit will accrue to the extent of £1200 per week from this source. The extension of the line to the Millwall Docks in connection with the Midland, is likely to bring a large amount of traffic, and indeed at every point on this Company's system a wonderful development is going on. Thus, at Harwich, in order to provide for the rapidly increasing Continental traffic, and to further utilise this deep water port, a Company has been formed, and will be introduced in a few days under very powerful auspices, for the construction of docks, new quays, and repairing slips. When these works are completed, a totally new trade will be attracted to the port, to the manifest advantage of the Railway. The consideration of these facts, in conjunction with the approaching completion of the Northern Extension, by which access will be gained to the Coal, Iron, and Manufacturing districts in the North, all tend to demonstrate the growing value of the Ordinary Stock, and those investors who now avail themselves of the opportunity will surely be rewarded.

ISLE OF MAN RAILWAY.—Upon the basis of last year's earnings these shares yield over 4½ per cent, but the prospects for 1881 point to a dividend of 6 per cent, which would pay a present buyer nearly 6½ per cent. This is a well-managed and progressive line.

CORNWALL MINE RALS RAILWAY.—After some years of depression induced by the vicissitudes which overtook the various Mining enterprises upon which the success of this Railway depended, it at last shows signs of revival. In 1879, for the protection of various interests, the line was placed in the hands of a Receiver, but steps are now being taken to restore its independence. The immediate inducements for bringing about this desirable result are, no doubt, afforded by the growth of the traffic receipts (the months of January and February showing an increase of over 50 per cent), and the re-opening of tin, copper, iron, and china-clay enterprises in Cornwall. Recent progress has been very satisfactory, and the prospects of steady continuance are such, that in lieu of the guaranteed minimum rental now paid by the Great Western Company, the latter will probably exercise their option which expires next year for the purchase of the line on the following agreed terms—viz., to guarantee 4 per cent on the Preference Stocks and 2½ per cent upon the Ordinary, in which event both Preferences would be worth 110, and the Ordinary about 70. If the Great Western should not exercise this option, I have such confidence in the latent merits of the property, that it will pay the Shareholders to wait for its natural development. Meantime, the 6 per cent Preferences at 54, the 5 per cent Preferences at 46, and the Ordinary at 33 are, in my opinion, attractive investments for the future.

TRAMWAYS.—After a period of neglect there are symptoms of returning vitality in these securities. This is scarcely surprising, when it is remembered that the majority of them pay dividends ranging from 3 to 8 per cent, and that experiments during the past month have demonstrated the practicability of substituting mechanical for horse power. In anticipation of returning activity, I recommend a selection of dividend-paying and non-dividend-paying shares for investment. Of the latter the most attractive are Swansea, Birkenhead, Imperial, and Sunderland.

BORDEAUX TRAMWAYS.—The traffic returns indicate a very favourable result for the half-year, and I think 6 per cent for the current six months, and 7 per cent for the remainder of the year may fairly be anticipated. The £10 Shares at 10s. premium are therefore cheap.

TRAMWAYS OF GERMANY.—The steadiness with which the earnings of this Tramway system continue to augment is most encouraging. For the four months ending April 30, the increase amounts to £168, or 15 per cent. There can be no doubt as to the earning of a greatly increased dividend over last year, when 6 per cent was paid.

CANADA COPPER AND SULPHUR

COMPANY.—Recent reports from these Mines are of the most favourable character, and in my opinion the £4 fully paid shares are now much better worth £3 than when quoted at that price a year ago. They can now be bought under £2.

INDIAN GOLD-MINES.—There has been much animation in this market, and the most conspicuous feature is the advance from £20 to £30 in the shares of the pioneer undertaking the Indian Gold-Mines Company of Glasgow. The analysis of the fine crushing operations has not yet been received in London, but it is hourly expected. As soon as it is made known considerable firmness will no doubt be imparted to the market for the four Companies which I have recommended.

SOUTH INDIAN GOLD-MINE.—The special report of Mr. Jennings, the secretary, who has just returned from a personal inspection of the property in India, is a valuable addition to the accumulated evidence as to the merits of these enterprises. It is worthy of very careful study. The division of £1000 per annum will be paid immediately after the deed of transfer of the Trevelyan property has been registered in Madras. This annuity is looked for immediately. The company's holding of Indian Trevelyan shares now shows a profit of 50 per cent.

INDIAN GLENROCK.—It is evident that this company possesses so many valuable reefs that it will be impossible to work them all. The forthcoming practical demonstration by the Glasgow Company will, therefore, afford the opportunity for the formation of a number of sub-companies, to the great enrichment of the parent undertaking.

INDIAN PHENIX.—Now that the machinery and the first contingent of miners have arrived in India from Australia, the works are being pushed on very energetically. The position and prospects are spoken of most favourably by disinterested persons who have recently visited the property.

INDIAN TREVELYAN.—The confirmation of the report that alluvial deposits exist on this Company's Estates is an important feature affecting their value. The surface rights have just been purchased, so that the property is now freehold. All the works are rapidly progressing.

I think the shares of the above four companies are well worth buying.

POTOSI GOLD-MINING COMPANY.

This Company has been only a few months in existence, although the gold from its quartz reefs has been sold in London in steadily increasing quantities for ten years past. The shares, which at one time were about £1 premium, have recently dropped to a premium. This price represents the disappointment caused by inefficient working rather than by any change in the value of the property, and the shares are now worth purchasing to hold for permanent investment.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER GENERATOR COMPANY.—Recent demonstrations prove that this Company's system of Electric Lighting divides the honours with the "Brush" Company, and a careful perusal of the prospectus will show that the business which is likely to result from the successful experiments of the past two years, both in England and France, a very profitable future is assured to the undertaking. While opinions may differ as to electric lighting superseding the use of gas, there can be no doubt that it must to a very great extent become a popular illuminating agent, and the demand for compensation whether by gas or by gas would not act wisely in exchanging a portion of their investments for shares in the best Electric Light Companies. The £1 shares of the Electric Light and Power Generator Company are already quoted at about 7s. 6d. premium, and in my opinion they are likely to attain a much higher value.

TELEPHONE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE COMPANY.

—Formed upon the same basis as the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company (which has been the successful pioneer of Submarine Telegraphic enterprise), this Company is likely to prove equally fortunate in the development of this new branch of electrical science. Existing contracts alone will ensure a handsome return upon the capital, and it is therefore not surprising the shares are quoted at ten shillings premium.

FROM MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT'S Circular for May.

TOKENHOUSE-YARD, LONDON, E.C.

BREIDENBACH'S SACHETS.

WOOD VIOLET, WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS, MARCHEALE, ESS. BONNET, MUSK, YLANG YLANG, OPOONAX, MILLEFEUILLES, CHYPRE. IN PAPER ENVELOPES, 1s. EACH; IN SILK BAGS, 1s. EACH; IN SATIN CUSHIONS, 2s. 6d. EACH. SOLD BY ALL PERFUMERS AND FANCY DEALERS, OR POST-FREE FROM THE MAKERS, 157, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON, W.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER

THE ADMIRATION OF THE WORLD. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer is perfection for its wonderful life-giving properties to faded or falling hair, and quickly changing grey or white hair to its natural youthful colour and beauty. It is not a dye. It requires only a few applications to restore grey hair to its youthful colour and lustrous beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection and beauty. Dandruff is quickly and permanently removed. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

THE LONG TRYING WINTER, necessitating large fires, and living in a hot, dry atmosphere, has not been without effect upon the hair of most people, who will do well to use ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL during the Spring months if they desire the usual Spring growth of chevelure. Sold everywhere.

SPRING.—Cutaneous visitations now prevail, and render ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for the Complexion and Skin, of pecular value and importance. This unique botanical preparation allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion, and a delicacy and softness to the neck, hands, and arms. Sold in two sizes, by Chemists.

PESSE and LUBIN. OPOONAX, JOCKEY CLUB, PATCHOULI, FRANGIPANI, KISS-ME-QUICK, WHITE ROSE, AND 100 OTHERS, FROM EVERY FLORER. 2s. 6d. EACH, OR THREE BOTTLES IN A CASE, 7s. The above Sweet Scents in Sachet Powder, 1s. 6d. each, can be forwarded by post. Sold by the fashionable Druggists and Perfumers in all parts of the world.

2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

TURKISH PASTILS.

"Through all my travel few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the harpies smoking Narghiles at Stamboul. After smoking, a sweet aromatic lozenge or pastil is used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these breath lozenges but once in Europe, and that was at PESSE and LUBIN'S shop in Bond-street."—Lady W. Montagu.

In Boxes, 2s.; by post, 2s. 2d.

2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d. of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials post-free.—R. HOVENEND and SONS, London.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Price 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENEND and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 33 and 35, City-road, London, W.; or Chemists.

THE COURT HAIR DESTROYER.

The newly-discovered, quite harmless, only remedy for superfluous hair, 3s. 6d.; post, privately packed, 4s. 5d. of Inventor, JOHN LEON, 13, Portobello-road, London, W.; or Chemists.

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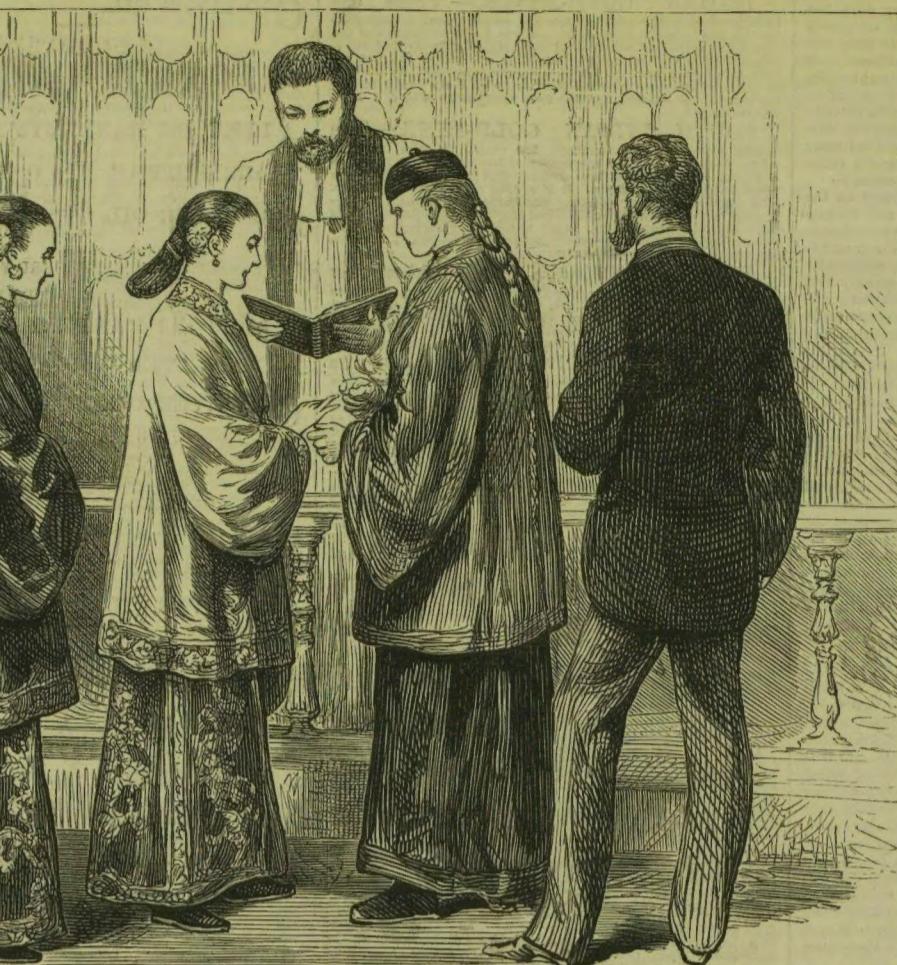
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A WEDDING AT PEKIN.

We have, on former occasions, described and illustrated the customs of Chinese Weddings, both in private life, and in the illustrious instance of the reigning Emperor; our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, having gone all the way from London to Pekin, as he relates in his pleasant volume, "Meeting the Sun," to furnish Sketches of the Imperial nuptial ceremonies, eight or nine years ago. A lady there who remembers his visit, Mrs. Albert Pirkis, of the British Legation, has now favoured us with an acceptable token of remembrance, which is engraved for the present publication. It is a pen-and-ink sketch of a marriage celebrated in the chapel of that Legation on Feb. 1, not according to Chinese rites of course, but with those of the Church of England, conducted by the Chaplain in the regular form. The peculiarity and novelty of the scene lay in the fact that the bride and bridegroom, and the bridesmaid, wore the Chinese dress, though English Christians, being indeed members of the China Inland Mission. Mr. Turner and Miss Crickmay, the happy couple of this occasion, with a lady friend of Miss Crickmay, had travelled all the way from Shansi, sixteen days' journey, in the depth of winter, to be married at Pekin. The costume in which they appeared, as shown in our Illustration, is that of Southern China. The bride wore a jacket of pale blue satin brocade, and under-skirt of dark satin, embroidered with blue flowers. The bridesmaid had a dark blue jacket, and dark red satin skirt, also embroidered with flowers. The bridegroom, Mr. Turner, in prune-coloured jacket and blue petticoat, with pig-tail, Chinese cap, and Chinese shoes, was a curious contrast to his groomsmen, who wore the ordinary English dress.

TUNIS AND CARTHAGE.

The French military and naval operations—a formidable hostile invasion—along the coast and inland borders of the Mussulman State Tunis, have been conducted with alarming vehemence. Some account of them, and of the position of that country, wth its hereditary Bey, who is a remote vassal of the Turkish Empire, was given last week, together with views of the forts of Tabarka and Borj Djedid, which were bombarded and captured by the French. It was also stated



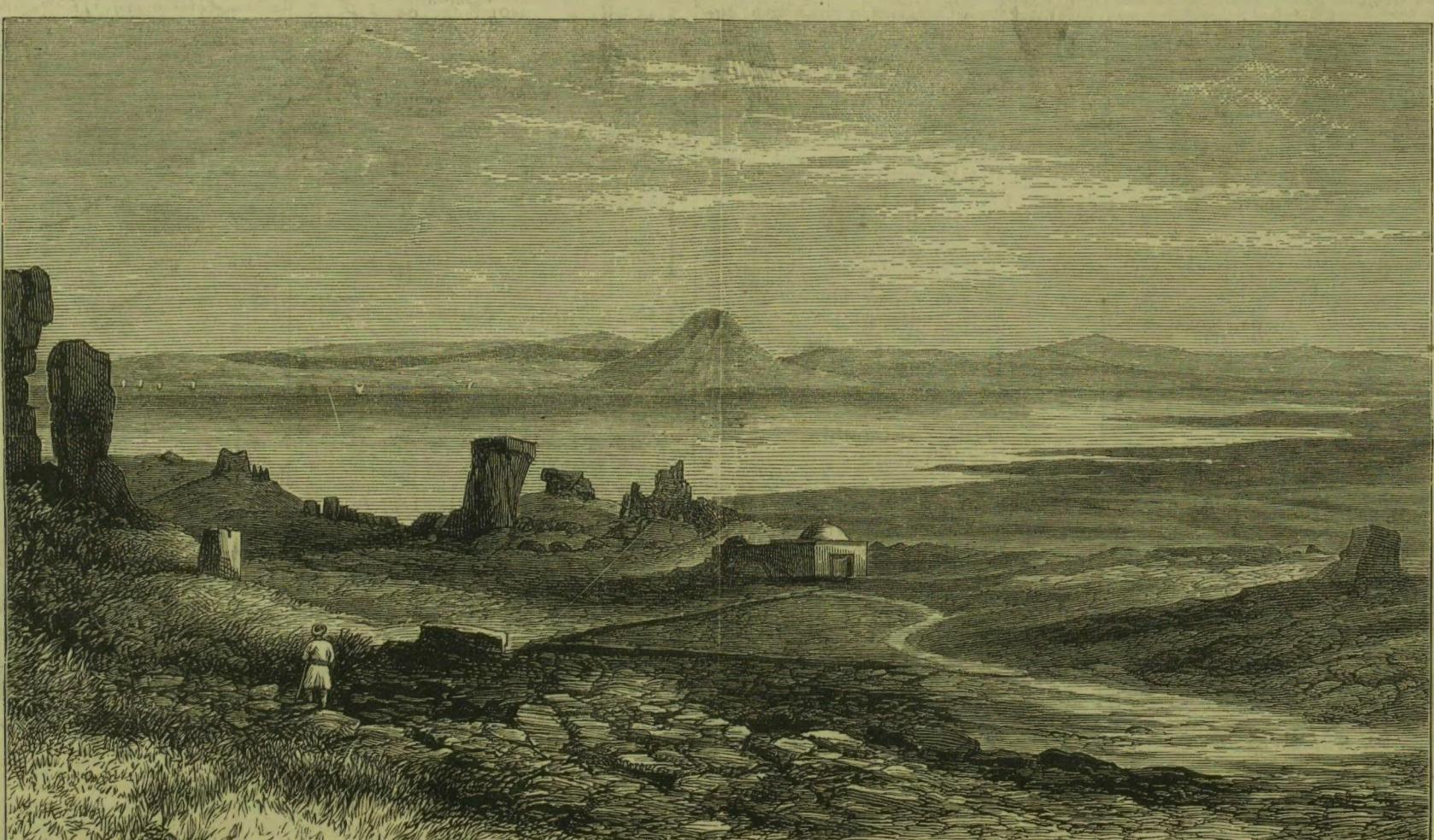
MARRIAGE OF ENGLISH IN CHINESE DRESS AT PEKIN.

that the French squadron had taken possession of the town and harbour of Biserfa, and that General Logerot, entering the border district of the Khroumirs, had gained the notable stronghold of Kef, and was marching towards Beja. At the same time, singularly enough, the French Government professes not to be at war with the Bey of Tunis, but only intent on chastising the Khroumirs, though it is expected to demand of the Bey certain "material guarantees," and treats both his protest and the Sultan's with entire indifference. On Sunday morning last, the famous rock fort and shrine of Marabout Sidi Abdullah Ben Jemmel, attacked by General Vincendon with three brigades, from the camp of El Mama, fell into the hands of the French without resistance. It is believed that this will finish the operations against the Khroumirs; but whether or not the French mean to proceed to the capital, the city of Tunis, still remains to be seen. The whole force employed on land amounts to forty thousand men. The French Government has informed the Sultan that his sending any ships or troops to aid the Bey of Tunis would be considered as going

remains of vaults and cisterns. The small domed building, seen in our View of Carthage, is a Mahommedan shrine of later date.

The Council of the United Jewish Synagogue has given authority for the erection of a permanent synagogue in substitution of the present iron structure at St. John's-wood. The entire cost of the building is not to exceed £8000.

The School Board for London reassembled on the 5th inst., after the Easter recess, Mr. Edward Buxton, the chairman, presiding. A motion by Mr. H. Gover to amalgamate the by-laws committee and the industrial schools committee gave rise to a long discussion. The result was the loss of the motion by a majority of eight votes.—A substantial building, erected by the board in the Goodson-road, was publicly opened on the 4th inst. by Mr. Buxton, who explained that it was the thirty-fourth school built in the Greenwich district, and the two hundred and eighteenth over the whole of London. Accommodation has been provided for 800 children.



THE RUINS OF CARTHAGE, THREE MILES FROM TUNIS.

to war against France. There is some apprehension of a Mussulman insurrection, not only in Tunis, but also in the French province of Algeria.

The city of Tunis, which is situated on the shore of a lagoon or inlet of the eastern coast, in the Gulf of Tunis, nearly opposite Malta, is only three miles distant from the ruins of ancient Carthage, shown in our Illustration. Carthage, the Venice of the Old World, the rival of Republican Rome, was a Phoenician colony, from Tyre, founded in the ninth century before Christ. Its commercial prosperity and naval power, till the third Punic war of the Romans completed its destruction, were renowned all over the shores and islands of the Mediterranean, and even among those of Western Europe on the Atlantic Ocean. There is little doubt that Carthaginian maritime enterprise reached the British Channel, as well as the Bay of Biscay, and on the western coasts of Spain and Gaul its trade has been distinctly traced. About the year B.C. 146, the city was demolished by the Romans, who afterwards erected a new colonial town upon its site. This in its turn was destroyed by the Saracens, about the end of the seventh century of the Christian era, and nothing is now to be seen but a few shapeless fragments of masonry, which appear to be the